





## Mrs. Peron's Enemies Surface

## Leftist Terrorist Bands Attack Army Garrisons in Argentina

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Two bands of urban guerrillas, wearing army uniforms, attacked two provincial army garrisons before dawn yesterday.

Soldiers and police fought off the two separate, but coordinated, pre-dawn attacks, one on an army explosives factory in Cordoba Province and the other on a paratrooper regiment in Catamarca Province. Both were apparently staged by an ultra-leftist guerrilla organization called the People's Revolutionary Army.

Officials said two guerrillas were killed and nine captured in Catamarca, where a policeman died. In Cordoba, an army spokesman reported that one policeman had died, four were wounded and three army men were wounded in the fight at an army explosives factory at Villa Maria, 120 miles southeast of the provincial capital. The guerrillas carried away their dead and wounded, he said.

## Large Operations

The attacks were the first large operations by the ERP since President Juan Peron died on July 1 and was succeeded by his wife and vice-president, Isabel Peron. Reports from Cordoba said a captain and a major had been captured at Villa Maria yesterday. The army did not mention either, but a badly wounded captain was found in an ambulance abandoned on a Cordoba street about 12 hours after the attack on the explosives factory.

The military power displayed by the ERP in using about 50 men in a fleet of cars in Villa Maria and perhaps 40 more in a stolen bus near Catamarca added another element to the internal enemies who have been showing themselves against Mrs. Peron. She still has the support pledged to her by the armed forces, the mass movement that followed her late husband, almost all the country's political parties and the national leadership of Argentina's powerful labor movement.

However, assassinations, open revolt in the Peronist movement and by some labor unions and a rumor campaign directed at her ministers have revealed some of Mrs. Peron's enemies.

## 5 Peronists Killed

Assassins have killed three prominent national figures and at least five Peronist activists since Gen. Peron died. So far as can be determined the assassins all are within the Peronist movement. Rightist Peronists, continuing a war with the left that Gen. Peron was unable to stop, machine-gunned Roberto Ortega Pena, a lawyer and congressman for the Peronist left, in downtown Buenos Aires July 31. Last week they were blamed for the death of four leftist Peronists in nearby La Plata.

Leftist Peronists have also killed a rightist in La Plata, literally shooting his head off inside the movie box office where he worked. However, the organization called the Montoneros that stands on the far left of the Peronist movement has also claimed responsibility for the July 16 murder of Arturo Mor Roig, the politician who guided Argentina back to civilian rule last year after six years of military government. The Montoneros also apparently killed David Krasselsky, a newspaper publisher, two days later.

Last week, Mario Firmenich, the Montoneros' 26-year-old chief, declared that his followers recognized Mrs. Peron as President but not as leader of her husband's movement. He was in Cordoba to offer public support for a rebel automotive workers' union that has defied the government and struck the French-owned Renault automobile plant in Cordoba.

## East Germans, PLO Agree on Closer Ties

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The East German Communist and the Palestinian Liberation Organization have agreed to strengthen their cooperation, the East German press agency ADN has reported.

The pledge was contained in a communiqué issued at the close of a visit to East Germany of PLO leader Yasser Arafat, last week. ADN said that Mr. Arafat and his delegation had talks with Gerhard Gruenberg, a member of the party Politburo.

## 3 Hanged in Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia, Aug. 12 (AP).—Three convicted murderers—two Liberians and a Nigerian—have been executed by hanging at Monrovia Central prison.

## Qadhafi Declares Egyptians 'Slam Door' on Reconciliation

BEIRUT, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi said in a magazine interview published here today that Egypt had "slammed every door in our face" when any conciliatory move was made by Libya to heal worsening relations.

Col. Qadhafi told the Lebanese weekly Al Ushu Al Arabi that his country was still exercising restraint in what he called an anti-Libyan campaign by Egypt, and accused Egyptian authorities and the press of worsening relations.

Col. Qadhafi, who has repeatedly accused President Sadat of mismanaging the Middle East war last October, said Israel was a paper tiger which could be destroyed in 12 hours "if the Arabs adopt a sound strategy."

The Egyptian leader, he said, was in "Babylonian captivity"—an apparent reference to Egypt's close relations with the United States since the war. Col. Qadhafi added, "I am ready to shed my blood to release him from this bondage."

Col. Qadhafi said that any differences between himself and President Sadat, such as over the Arab-Israeli conflict, could have been settled quietly behind closed doors.

"But the anti-Libyan campaign in the Egyptian press made this impossible," he said.

He accused President Sadat of failing to answer his messages and of avoiding Egyptian-Libyan contacts.

**Sudan-Libya Relations**  
KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 12 (UPI).—President Gaafar Numeiri said today that the Sudan is ready "to open a new page in relations with Libya" providing the Libyan government halts attacks on the Sudan's leadership.

But President Numeiri in a broadcast demanded that Libya's "press campaign against the people of the Sudan and its leadership be stopped" and "agents and mercenaries be expelled from Libyan territory."



PANOVs IN PROTEST—Exiled Soviet ballet dancers Valery and Galina Panovs join demonstration in London yesterday to protest Moscow trial of physicist Victor Polsky for dangerous driving. Mr. Polsky, who applied to emigrate to Israel in 1968, faces a sentence of three years. Protesters called it a trumped-up charge.

## Australians Bar Soviet Defector's Flight

PERTH, Australia, Aug. 12 (AP).—A labor leader and a lawyer for west Australian students today prevented a young Soviet musician from being flown out of Perth after hundreds of Australians protested that Russian officials had obviously influenced the musician to drop a bid to obtain political asylum here.

The uproar that erupted today—after violinist Georgy Ermolenko, 18, saw Soviet representatives and then withdrew his request to stay here—involved the Australian foreign minister, aides in his department, the Soviet cultural attaché, British Airways, a member of this nation's Parliament, the union leader, a judge, the lawyer and hundreds of Australian students.

Mr. Ermolenko and other members of his Soviet party were actually on the British Airways plane, about to begin a first-leg flight back to Moscow, when the dispute was temporarily resolved, with the Australians having their way.

Under a union threat of boycott against all British Airways flights here, the pilot reportedly agreed not to fly Mr. Ermolenko out of Australia. The youth and his colleagues trudged off the aircraft.

**Habeas Corpus Writ**  
The students' lawyer, J. F. M. Gillett, had meanwhile obtained from a judge a habeas corpus writ requiring Soviet authorities and Australian police to produce Mr. Ermolenko in Supreme Court tomorrow. Mr. Gillett said he believed that, after hearing details of the case, the judge would deliver into his custody the Soviet youth, pending formal application for asylum.

The drama began yesterday when Mr. Ermolenko, a member of a visiting Russian quintet, said that he wanted asylum here—the first such request in Australia since Soviet diplomat Vladimir Petrov defected in 1964.

Today, the young musician told newsmen here that he did not like life back in the Soviet Union. But a few hours later, after he met with Soviet officials, he said that he had changed his mind and was returning to Moscow.

At St. George's College, where Mr. Ermolenko and other members of his quintet and his leader had been staying, students parked cars in driveways to prevent the Russian musicians and Soviet officials from leaving in taxis. But the taxis outmaneuvered the roadblocks.

At the airport here, police directed the taxis to the terminal's side entrance.

**High-Level Talks**  
As Foreign Minister Don Willesse entered high-level negotiations with Soviet officials, a crowd of about 100 at the airport began demonstrating against the youth's departure. It included students, representatives of Amnesty International and members of the Russian community in this city.

Vic Garland, a Liberal member of Parliament, pounded on a closed door, complaining that officials had locked him out of the area to which the Russians were believed to have been led.

The Russians got aboard a plane in an unknown manner. J. F. Harding, state organizer of the Federated Clerks' Union, negotiated with the aircraft's pilot, seeking to bar the plane's takeoff.

When the plane's departure had already been delayed 25 minutes, its door opened, and the Russian musicians came out.

The writ was then delivered to the officer in charge of Commonwealth police in Western Australia and to the Soviet cultural attaché.

Mr. Ermolenko and the other Russians left the airport in a convoy of taxis led by a police car. It was followed by demonstrators to a Perth hotel.

In the lobby, one of the persons who had followed the convoy approached Mr. Ermolenko and told him in Russian not to be afraid and said his Australian supporters were waiting to hear his real wishes.

The youth replied, the man said, "I am not afraid." Then he rejoined the members of his Soviet group and they went to rooms in the hotel.

In Canberra, a Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said that Mr. Ermolenko had not officially applied for asylum. He added that the group's departure had been held up because it did not have the visas necessary for its planned stopover in Singapore.

**Libson Prison Revolt**  
LISBON, Aug. 12 (UPI).—An estimated 600 jailed former secret policemen seized a block of their prison today but returned to their cells peacefully after receiving permission to air their grievances with a member of Portugal's military junta.

The prison commander, Concelao Silva, said the 12-hour occupation of the prison block produced no violence. Troops, who ringed the castle-like Lisbon Penitentiary at one time, have been withdrawn, he said.

Press and radio reports said the prisoners "rebelled" to press their demands for better medical care and financial support for their families.

The prisoners were former members of DGS (security police) units which were disbanded after the April 25 military coup against the rightist regime of Premier Marcello Caetano. They are awaiting trial for their possible participation in illegal activities under Mr. Caetano's regime.

## Portugal Sends In Soldiers To End Mozambique Rioting

(Continued from Page 1)

during the weekend, with hundreds of persons attending a meeting at the Murrumbidgee mission near the village of Sena.

Fretilim Political Commissar Antomane M'piche also organized weekend meetings at Bolama, Nampula and Montepuez, all in the Cabo Delgado district.

Tomorrow, similar meetings will be held in Megufi, Muebeue and Porto Amelia.

In Angola, on the west coast, several Boeing 707s and 747s have been chartered to fly out thousands of whites and Cape Verde islanders, who fear total anarchy following the last week of bloody fighting in the suburbs of Luanda, the capital, between political factions and between whites and blacks.

**UN Move on Guinea**  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 12 (AP).—The 15 countries of the Security Council agreed unanimously today to recommend that the General Assembly grant UN membership to Guinea-Bissau, the republic being established by African rebels in the territory of Portuguese Guinea.

The west African territory is still negotiating for its independence from Portugal. But in Lisbon, Foreign Minister Mario Soares predicted today that Guinea-Bissau would receive independence before the end of the month.

Mr. Soares told the council that Portugal was asking "all friendly and allied countries to proceed with the immediate recognition of the republic of Guinea-Bissau and facilitate the admission of this third Portuguese-speaking nation."

Canada and the nine countries in the European Common Market recognized Guinea-Bissau on Monday, bringing to 107 the total number of countries recognizing the territory as independent.

In Washington, President Ford issued a statement welcoming Portugal's agreement in principle to grant independence to Guinea-Bissau and two other Portuguese territories.

"We look forward to productive and friendly relations with Guinea-Bissau and support the application for membership in the United Nations," Mr. Ford said.

**Sadat Accused**  
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**Church Protests**  
This morning, about 700 Protestants from the National Council of Churches, which represents 10 of Korea's 34 million Protestants, gathered at the Seosan Presbyterian Church in the capital to take part in a prayer meeting based on a sermon from the book of Isaiah—King Must Repent.

This evening, about 3,000 Catholics climbed up the steep steps to their cathedral in central Seoul and read a message posted by their bishops: "The violation of human rights is a fearful sin against God."

## Once a Strong Critic

## Nixon Is Praised by Jobert For Leaving U.S. 'Stronger'

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Michel Jobert, who as French foreign minister was one of the Nixon administration's loudest critics, today praised the departed President for leaving the United States "stronger, more respected and more accepted."

In an article in Le Monde, Mr. Jobert, President Georges Pompidou's last foreign minister, made his first long statement on foreign policy since leaving office following the May elections. In view of his frequent clashes with U.S. officials over American foreign policy while in office, it was unusually laudatory.

Brushing a quick picture of a weakened United States when President Nixon took office in 1968, Mr. Jobert went on to describe the American position in the world today.

## Race Riots

In 1968, he wrote, the United States was at war in Vietnam, faced with race riots at home and depreciation of the dollar abroad. "There was no dialogue with the Soviet Union; in China the American brigand was the villain of every people's puppet show."

In Latin America, the former foreign minister wrote, there were riots when New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller visited that continent early in 1969, and the Third World in general was hostile to American presence and influence.

In the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union was on the way to becoming the principal power, Mr. Jobert said. Europe, he wrote, was weak and divided.

"From all that," he said, "Nixon was able to arrange things by playing on national instincts in his own country, but a little throughout the world. Who can say that he does not leave his country today stronger, more respected and more accepted? Look at Romania, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Pakistan, black Africa."

"(Secretary of State Henry) Kissinger has begun the work of winning over the Latin Americans. It has been already accomplished in China, the Soviet Union and down to the public level. It is being accomplished in the popular republics of Europe more than they care to admit."

## Difficult Period

In his allusion to the difficult period in U.S.-European relations when he was French foreign minister, Mr. Jobert wrote that "Europe, at French instigation, did appear to be a problem in 1973. Who today in America worries about Europe?" Referring to the Atlantic clash of 1973, Mr. Jobert said that Mr. Kissinger learned to "correct his obstinacy through the lessons of his mistakes."

Mr. Jobert's article, coming at a time when he has appeared to be moving closer to a defense of orthodox Gaullist policy and to systematic criticism of the new government's policies, surprised observers here, especially those who knew him as a strong opponent of Mr. Nixon's foreign policy over the years.

But today's article can also be seen as a defense of any country's legitimate national interests, and he appears to be giving Mr. Nixon credit just as he is protecting his own record as a defender of French interests. In fact, his main criticism of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's domestic policies during the last few weeks has been that they were abandoning French national interests.

"The United States," he wrote, "under Nixon, decided to be present, understanding the truth that they were a world power, and after all that it is pleasant to be one. (Mr. Nixon's) foreign

policy rejected the infantile isolationism that resides in every American's heart."

"He rendered great services to his country, it cannot be doubted. To be sure, it is easy to succeed when you have the power. But to succeed without making yourself completely hated is the sign of talent. Nixon and Kissinger had it."

## Chirac Backs Unity

PARIS, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Jacques Chirac says that France must give up some of its sovereignty for the cause of European unity, both in the fields of energy and monetary policy.

"There can be no common policies without a minimum of transfer of sovereignty," he said in an interview published today by the magazine Paris Match.

Asked to single out areas in which France was willing to yield

## Michel Jobert

sovereignty to the Common Market, he said: "Energy is one of these areas. Monetary policy another."

Mr. Chirac made similar marks on his visit to Denau 10 days ago, causing a fury in the Gaullist press here. He appeared to retract his comment on sovereignty, but in the Paris Match article he argued again that some loss of sovereignty must be anticipated.

## Ford Asks Industry, Labor For Wage-Price Restraint

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Ismail Fahmy will call on the President.

Mr. Fahmy will be the President's guest at a working lunch, part of a round of discussions the Egyptian diplomat is having with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other U.S. officials on possible new peace moves in the Middle East.

Mr. Kissinger, who met this morning with Mr. Ford, later conferred for nearly an hour with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin to discuss U.S.-Soviet relations in light of the new presidency here.

Mr. Dobrynin, just back from Moscow, is believed to have relayed the Kremlin's stated desire to continue working for still better relations with Washington.

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said that the Russians would pursue that policy "with firmness and persistence."

Still facing Mr. Ford, however, is his top appointment—a new vice-president to fill the vacancy left when he replaced former President Richard Nixon. The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, and some Democrats have been suggesting names to the President, said that

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## I flew home Pan Am.



Daryl D. Sullivan, Newark, Ohio

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# Position Seen as Enough

## Position Gains in Congress Any Prosecution of Nixon

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Sen. Griffin, the Senate Republican leader, said yesterday that he had spoken with the leaders of both parties in Congress to the effect that "most of them" felt that "nothing further" should be done to the President Nixon for his role in the Watergate cover-up.

Pennsylvania Republican Sen. Pataki, who spoke with the leaders of both parties in Congress to the effect that "most of them" felt that "nothing further" should be done to the President Nixon for his role in the Watergate cover-up.

on the CBS TV program "Face the Nation." Sen. Griffin was interviewed on ABC's "Issues and Answers."

A resolution similar to that suggested yesterday by Sen. Scott was introduced in the Senate last week by Edward Brooke, R-Mass.

But Sen. Brooke has since said that he will not press for its adoption because Mr. Nixon, in resigning, had not made a "full disclosure of his involvement in Watergate or related matters."

In his televised address to the nation Thursday night, Mr. Nixon said only that he regretted any "injuries" that might have resulted from the Watergate affair.

The former President did not mention his release, three days before, of transcripts of recorded conversations in the Oval Office in which he approved an attempt to limit the FBI investigation of the Watergate break-in for political reasons.

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the majority leader, and Robert Byrd, the majority whip, have both said they believe that the matter of Mr. Nixon's possible culpability should be left to special prosecutor Leon Jaworski and the Watergate grand jury.

But other Democrats appear to be divided on the question. Sen. John Tunney of California, a liberal, was quoted yesterday as suggesting that Mr. Nixon should not "be set above other Americans and given special immunity," while Sen. John Stennis of Mississippi agreed with Sen. Scott that Mr. Nixon's resignation amounted to punishment enough.

# On Bus Rob 34, Pe a Girl, 16, Fore Escaping

SARILLO, Calif., Aug. 12 (AP)—Authorities said today three armed men boarded a school bus and robbed a 16-year-old girl and a 34-year-old man before making a dash for freedom.

Ventura County sheriff's men said the 16-year-old girl was not identified, was in the restroom aboard the bus when the robbery occurred.

The three men boarded the bus at Sarillo, a small town in the Central Valley, and pulled out guns and a sawed-off rifle. As the bus started to move, the three men kept a pistol on the driver and another stood at the rear of the bus, demanding money and jewelry from the passengers.

The three men, all identified as males in their early 20s, took \$3,000 in cash, checks and jewelry, then ordered the driver to stop near a freeway, where they got into a waiting car, police said.

# Official Asks Amnesty for U.S. Gift Dodgers

HONOLULU, Aug. 12 (AP)—President Richard Nixon today proposed amnesty for Vietnam draft dodgers who have fled to the United States.

The president's proposal was part of a larger effort to ease the burden of the Vietnam War on the American people.

Mr. Nixon said he is convinced he can get the Congress to pass a law that would grant amnesty to draft dodgers who have fled to the United States.

He said America would be divided until it decided whether to grant living amnesty to those who refused to fight in Vietnam out of a sincere belief that war was wrong.

ABA's legislative body, the American Bar Association, is considering a resolution later this year that would grant amnesty to draft dodgers who have fled to the United States.

Mr. Nixon said he is convinced he can get the Congress to pass a law that would grant amnesty to draft dodgers who have fled to the United States.

# Is at Hydrofoil in 4 in Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 12 (Reuters)—A hydrofoil was hit by a missile fired from a boat in the Danube river in Vienna today, killing four people and injuring four others.

The hydrofoil was carrying a group of tourists when it was hit by the missile.

The incident occurred in the Danube river, which flows through Vienna.

The hydrofoil was carrying a group of tourists when it was hit by the missile.



SUPER SLIDE—Young and old enjoy this twin slide at a recreation park in Gevelinghausen, West Germany. An hour-long wait is not unusual to get one of the small sleds for the 760-meter ride down a slope.

# Women Found to Head Tenth Of All American Families

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The number of families headed by women increased in the United States by more than a million in the last three years—as much as in the preceding 10, the Census Bureau said.

The bureau, in the first full report of its kind published on this population subgroup, said one-tenth of all Americans now live in families headed by women, almost one-seventh of all children under 18 and almost one-third of all blacks in the country.

Nearly 40 per cent of these 21.2 million persons are poor, as the government defines poverty, and represent a third of all poor people in the country. They account for more than half of the black poor. Black and white, together, they are probably the largest identifiable group of poor people in the nation.

changes. "High rates of marital dissolution through divorce and separation certainly have had an impact," it said.

"But there has also been an increase in the number of female heads of families who are single, which may be due in part to the retention of illegitimate children by their mothers and also to the liberalization of adoption procedures whereby single persons may now adopt children."

"Another important factor," the bureau's experts said in their report, "is the increased participation of women in the labor force," which has "led to increased economic independence among many women."

"Other factors possibly related," the bureau said, "are the increased availability of public assistance, as well as the changing attitude toward independent living among women today."

**Rapid Increase**

There were 4.5 million families in the country headed by women in 1960 and 5.5 million in 1970. The bureau said that there were 6.5 million in 1973, 13 per cent of all families, 10 per cent of all white families and 35 per cent of all black families.

"This very rapid increase over the last several years," the bureau said, "has fostered a growing concern among social scientists and government planners regarding changes in family structure and composition."

"Much has been written, usually speculative in nature, about the general breakdown of family living arrangements in the United States. These range from the position that a basic transformation... is occurring to the position that recent changes are only momentary and the structure of the nuclear family, as we now know it, will be maintained."

The bureau offered various possible explanations for these

**Among Blacks**

The rise of the family headed by a woman has been most pronounced among blacks. Nearly 40 per cent of all black children now live in such families. Since 1960, the total number of families in the country has gone up 21 per cent, the number of black families headed by a woman, 92 per cent.

The bureau said that a rising percentage of women who head families are young, divorced and separated or single, and a declining percentage are middle-aged and widowed. More than half these women work about a third of their families depend entirely on earnings for their incomes and only about 11 per cent depend entirely on welfare or social security for income.

Median income of female-headed families is only about half the national median. In 1972 it was \$5,230 for all families headed by women, \$4,213 for white and \$3,840 for black. The poverty cutoff, according to the government, is now about \$4,300 a year for a family of four.

# Girls Are Catching Up With Boys In Delinquency, U.S. Study Finds

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (NYT)—Delinquency among U.S. teen-aged girls has risen sharply in recent years to the point where girls cheat, shoplift, fight and use drugs about as often as adolescent boys, according to a new study by the Institute of Juvenile Research.

Patricia Miller, director of the study, attributes the rising delinquency among girls in large part to the rapidly changing status of women. "The traditional passive role for women is no longer viable, and this has created a dual role for girls," she said. Like their adult models, more and more girls seek action, which often takes forms that are unlawful.

While the crime rate for girls is up, the study shows that statistics for boys, when compared with previous studies during the last 20 years, have not changed substantially. The findings also indicate that the same kinds of crimes are committed by youths from rich as well as poor homes, and by those living in the suburbs and rural areas as well as in cities.

"Our findings appear to refute some stereotypes about girls and indicate a need for a radical adjustment in law-enforcement thinking about who is involved in delinquency," said Miss Miller. "Strong-arming has increased among teen-aged girls. So have carrying a weapon and gang fights."

The survey covered 3,000 teen-agers in Illinois. The findings generally parallel national statistics in the FBI Crime Reports. The research institute is affiliated with the State Department of Mental Health in Illinois.

# Aide Says Nixon Planning Future

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 12 (AP)—Richard Nixon worked today in his former Western White House office, a spokesman said.

The overcast day here on the California coast was characterized as "a quiet one" for the former President as he began settling into the south of the wrapping up his White House affairs and planning his future.

The former President's daughter and son-in-law, Tricia and Edward Cox, remained at the 28-acre estate. The spokesman said the young couple had not decided how long to remain. Daughter Julie Eisenhower returned to her job today at the Curtis Publishing Co. in Indianapolis.

# End of the Cocaine Trail

## Drug Adventures Lead to Mexican Jails

By Tom Wells

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12 (AP)—Last summer, Diane Odemann entered her canned pears, rhubarb sauce and pickles in the Minnesota State Fair. The next day, she left by plane for Bogota to pick up three pounds of cocaine destined for the United States.

Accompanying the 24-year-old housewife were her husband, Alvin, 38, who was a teacher in the Minneapolis public schools, and a friend, Christopher Hamley, 28.

The three were caught with the drugs a week later at the Mexico City airport. Each is serving a seven-year prison term.

On the Cocaine Trail

They are among 120 foreigners, most of them Americans, in Mexico City prisons on drug charges. Almost all are like the Odemanns—youth and in jail for the first time after thinking they could make a fast buck in the drug-running business without getting caught.

The trouble for the young people began when they agreed to go to Colombia's cocaine trail to be mules, or "mules," the name given people hired to carry the white powder from Bogota to the United States.

The trail is an arduous journey from the Colombian capital of Bogota to the north where, drug agents here say, coca farmers hold the plants' leaves into a paste to send out of the mountains to laboratories in Bogota. There the paste is distilled and refined into white powder or crystals.

Many of the secret laboratories are set up in attics and basements of private homes, according to Mexican drug enforcement officers, who work closely with Colombian, Bolivian and U.S. authorities.

she said. "Alvin was even wearing a hat he had bought in Bogota."

Mr. Hamley says he bought the cocaine for about \$10,000 and was to pay the Odemanns \$3,000 each plus their round-trip air fare and other expenses.

For Different Reasons

Americans in Mexico City prisons had differing reasons for taking their first plunge into crime. Some said they needed the money for school, others for bills. Some said that, in addition to the money, it was the

# Saigon Reports Loss of an Outpost

SAIGON, Aug. 12 (UPI)—Chi Ho, a government outpost in the Central Highlands, was overrun by Communist forces early yesterday after being hit by 200 mortar and artillery shells and the fate of its 37 rangers was unknown, the command's spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said today.

He said that Plei Me, a former U.S. special forces camp 208 miles north of Saigon, was hit by 500 shells from heavy artillery, but an ensuing ground attack was repulsed and the Communist assault unit left behind eight dead. It was the sixth assault on the Plei Me outpost in four days.

Also in the north, along the South China Sea coast in Quang Ngai Province, Communist troops attacked two government positions in Son Tinh district, the command reported, but the attackers were repulsed. It said naval gunfire killed 35 of the 43 Communists who died in the fighting.

In Phnom Penh, government sources said that rebel gunners sank two Cambodian Navy boats in the Mekong River early today, killing four policemen and wounding seven others and two sailors. Nine sailors were reported missing from the seven-boat convoy, which was taking police to Kompong Cham.

Field reports said that rebel forces overran a Cambodian government outpost six miles south of Phnom Penh late yesterday, but government soldiers were fighting to recapture the position, at Prek Thmei.

# III Souvanna Names Aide as His Stand-In

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 12 (AP)—Premier Souvanna Phouma has appointed his leftist for sign minister, Phoumi Vongvichit, to act as the head of government while Prince Souvanna recovers from a heart attack.

The Premier, 73, is expected to leave for the French capital in the next two weeks.



Man's best friend





## Beyond the Cease-Fires

Both on Cyprus and in the Middle East the daily, if not hourly, fluctuations in temperature and tension among the opposing parties demonstrate how difficult it is to disentangle the short-term objective of ending active hostilities from the long-range goals of peace. On the strife-weary island where Turkish and Greek Cypriot forces still clash, the Turks have openly sought to use the negotiations for separating those forces to achieve de facto changes in the constitution. And in the Middle East, not only do guerrilla activities and Israeli reprisals threaten the existing armistice arrangements of Israel, Egypt and Syria, but arguments over permanent boundaries block the attainment of a formal disengagement of Israeli and Jordanian forces.

On Cyprus, the question is one of the degree of autonomy to be enjoyed by the minority Turkish groups—a matter in which the prestige of the Greek and Turkish national governments is involved. With respect to Israel and Jordan there is not only the issue of rival claims to the West Bank of the Jordan River—and the old city of Jerusalem—but the even more perplexing subject of the Palestinians.

The only thing that is obvious (at least to the world outside) about either of these major points of contention is that both are highly complex. To divide Cyprus would be to repeat the unhappy history of Ireland.

the Indian subcontinent, Korea and Vietnam since their partitions—and in Cyprus the difficulty of doing this would be compounded by the geographical distribution of the contending communities. Some federal arrangement might work, but again the scattered groups of Greek and Turkish Cypriots, on an island that is barely viable economically as a unit, would make for a very complicated form of government.

As for Jordan, there are sound practical reasons for making it the residual legatee of the Palestinians, thus preventing the creation of still another state in a territory that is already broken up into too many nations. But it would be far from easy to convince the Palestinians of this—to say nothing of the Syrians, the Iraqis and other Arab states who support them. And the task is not simplified by Israeli claims, whether based on history, religion or recent wars, to what was recently territory under the Jordanian flag.

Thus, the prospects of long-range settlements on Cyprus or in the Middle East are clouded by many perplexities. But the immediate thrust now must be to create and enforce genuine cease-fires. For the drumming guns, as Kipling wrote, may know no doubts, but they really settle things only for the dead. When the smoke blows away, the living are left with all their doubts—multiplied and embittered.

## The End of Portugal's Empire

With courage and style, Portugal is cutting the knot of its African empire. Barely 100 days after the coup which removed Europe's hardest dictatorship, the new government led by former colonial Gen. Antonio de Spínola has declared itself ready to transfer power "to the populations of the overseas provinces who are recognized to be qualified." There is some ambiguity in these words, but there is also much responsibility. Lisbon's concern is not merely to let down the immense burden which its colonies of 500 years have become, but to do so in a way that leaves the new nations-to-be as well prepared as possible to cope on their own. It is heartening that President Spínola's offer to transfer power is being received by African nationalists as an offer made in good faith.

It is no surprise that Guinea-Bissau, on West Africa's bulge, is to be the first of the colonies to receive full independence and enter the United Nations. The forces of the liberation movement there had already reduced Portuguese control to a few enclaves. The colony had become an economic liability to Lisbon. An elected government is already running the liberated zones. More than 80 nations already have recognized an independent Guinea-Bissau. The government of Luis Cabral claims but does not control the offshore islands, including Cape Verde—a strategically situated archipelago whose political future remains to be negotiated.

In Mozambique, in East Africa, Lisbon has pledged to start negotiations with the principal rebel group, Frelimo. An undeclared cease-fire is largely in place, thanks to the Portuguese Army's reluctance to fight on and Frelimo's good sense in accepting accommodation. Several hundred thousand whites live in Mozambique, the families of some have been there hundreds of years. As progress toward independence is being made, Lisbon is understandably eager to care for their legitimate interests. Any sign of Portuguese support for the white secessionist movement which is budding in Mozambique could, of course, backfire badly.

Angola, on the west coast of the continent, is at once the largest, most populous and richest Portuguese colony; the one where

the Portuguese exercise the most control and where the rebels are the most split among themselves. It is also the one harboring the most serious possibility of a black secessionist effort—Cabinda, a small territory with high promise of a great deal of offshore oil. This will be the most difficult to decolonize. The government in Lisbon has made a start by opening contacts with Angolan rebels.

President Spínola has aptly called Lisbon's decolonizing decision a "victory over ourselves." His government still faces difficult tests at home. Not all Portuguese are as perceptive as he in seeing the necessity of joining the modern age. He has, however, quite vindicated those who expected that he might become, after the coup, a "Portuguese De Gaulle," a leader with the vision and stature to induce his country to cut old losses and seek new gains. The whole international community has an interest in encouraging his policy: Both countries in the West which, like the United States, are friends and allies of Portugal, and other countries which proclaim themselves the champions of anti-colonialism.

The UN deserves special note. The secretary-general, acting at the behest of the General Assembly, has played a central part in facilitating talks between the former antagonists in Lisbon and Africa. This has surely helped ease what was bound to be a difficult transition in the best of circumstances. The UN's more difficult tasks, however, remain. It must help stimulate the nationalists in Mozambique and Angola to hold a referendum, or it must provide another mechanism to assure that the people of those territories have some choice in approving the government that will rule over them. The UN must also try to secure some guarantees for the European and Asian minorities. If the process of decolonization in Portuguese Africa starts to turn sour, as it yet could, the world body will then have to face the question of how to fulfill the international will over the opposition of some of the parties involved. But the more successful its mediation now, the less likely that it will have to cross that bridge.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### White House Transition

Last year's "Year of Europe" was a failure. There was some suspicion that Mr. Nixon was trying to exploit the alliance to divert attention from his problems in Washington, and in any case, Dr. Kissinger somewhat misjudged the conception of European partnership in his high-handed approach to events. Though the need for better consultation is now accepted by both sides, NATO is hardly in good shape and American-EEC relations are strained.

It is in the economic sphere that a new initiative is most urgently needed. The whole postwar movement towards free trade is undermined by the instability of currencies, mounting inflation in the Western world, and the threat of protectionism. If in due course Mr. Ford can persuade Congress to grant him the necessary authority to resume the trade negotiations launched in Geneva, it will anyway have to give urgent

attention to international monetary problems.

—From The Times (London).

With the advent of the Ford administration, we foresee a tripartite force of U.S. diplomacy, consisting of President Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and congressional leaders.

As to the U.S. foreign policy toward Asia, it is anticipated that the so-called Nixon doctrine will remain much the same, along with continued U.S. interest in this region. The United States will consequently seek her interests in this part of the world, in terms of guaranteeing national security and stability for her allies. At the same time, we are concerned about any possible miscalculation by our potential foe in this phase of transition, taking advantage of the new U.S. administration as an "interim government."

—From The Korea Times.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 13, 1899

PARIS—Paris had its big sensation yesterday. Early in the morning the police arrested Paul Deroulade and a number of other members of the Ligue des Patriotes, as well as some members of the monarchist party, all of whom are charged with being concerned in a conspiracy against the existing form of government. The coup d'Etat was allegedly led by the partisans of the Duc d'Orléans.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 13, 1924

PARIS—Americans in Paris may have the opportunity to see the giant zeppelin ZR-3, on its flight from Germany to Lakewood, N.J., as the route now calls for a passage over France which will bring the airship very close to the French capital. The ZR-3 will be given her first trial on Aug. 25 with a crew of Germans and Americans. The zeppelin has been equipped with new 400-horsepower motors.



'Rubber.'

## Words to the 'Nixon People'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Not so long ago, about four out of 10 adults in the United States referred to themselves politically as "Nixon people." How should they react to the forced resignation of the man who for so long embodied their beliefs and their prejudices?

As a card-carrying member of that group, let me suggest a few reactions both to those who made it to the lifeboats and those who went down with the ship:

First, toward Richard Nixon. Despite the frequent hypocrisy of some of his pursuers he was not unfairly ejected.

He is now America's only living former President, for good reasons. When he first learned that some men acting in his name committed a crime, he put the bonds of friendship ahead of his oath of office. When he had the chance to destroy all the tapes just after their existence had become known, he made the wrong tactical decision, and nobody is patting him on the back now for his rectitude in not destroying the evidence that proved him guilty.

### Consistent

In retrospect, all the maneuvers his supporters considered so ill-advised in establishing his innocence gain an intelligent pattern when viewed as a means toward preventing revelation of his guilt. He "knew" he knew that there was proof that he "knew"; and all his actions for the last year, from the firing of Archibald Cox to the rejection of subpoenas to the falsely based appeal to the Supreme Court, were absolutely consistent.

No wonder, then, he would allow no lawyer to listen to the tapes; he was stalling for time and playing for breaks, and on such a course there was nobody he could trust without making him a co-conspirator. Nixon was never indecisive, never floundering, as so many of us had imagined. His plan was to protect the tapes at all costs, and their cost was all.

Therefore, no torment of unfairness is due him from the "Nixon people." When "Black Sox" outfielder Shoeless Joe Jackson was approached by a fan crying, "Say it ain't so," the corrupted ballplayer said nothing; Nixon said it wasn't so.

As we spare him our tears, we can afford him more than a little respect. He was never the would-be dictator his severest critics have claimed, and his motives were either noble (to make a peace that would last) or at least not ignoble (to gain the adulation that would flow from being the man who made the peace).

### Shelling Ends

The people who supported him, and most of those who worked for him, can look around now that the shelling has ceased and point out much of substance that was done in reflecting the will of the people—which, lest we forget, earned such a ringing affirmation of support just a year and a half ago.

Toward President Ford, the reaction of the "Nixon people" should be far different from the reaction, say, of the Kennedy people to the ascension of President Johnson. Here is no cultural or stylistic usurper; Ford was not Nixon's necessary compromise, but his chosen heir, deserving of a transfer of old

loyalties. Nixon wound up with a lifetime batting average of 500 in picking vice-presidents, better than Ford's .333.

As Vice-President, Ford made only one misstep in the loyal support of the man who nominated him, when he discussed months ago the potential makeup of his administration with a reporter on background. When I called him about that, Ford freely acknowledged having been the source and said he had made a mistake. That was refreshing.

Afterward, he comforted himself in a difficult situation with correctness and dignity.

As President, Ford has chosen two of the best of the early Nixon supporters to be on his transition committee: Interior Secretary Rogers Morton and NATO Ambassador Donald Rumsfeld, both of whom bear the scars of battle with the Nixon palace guard. Rumsfeld, a former congressman in his early forties, is especially valuable.

Finally, how should the former "Nixon people" view the ecstatic political opposition, led by that agglomeration of academics, old liberals, advocacy journalists and Establishment power centers so wrong about the country in 1972

and so right about Nixon in 1973? (As usual in these oversimplifications, we leave out all the uncategorizables who decide elections.)

For the country's sake and our own, let us let them have their time of vindication without resentment. The triumph of justice is nobody's political defeat. Churchill's "in defeat, defiance does not apply, because Nixon's defeat is not the defeat of the "Nixon people" nor of the causes the former President espoused, only the defeat of that misguided toughness which is a form of weakness.

Of course, "in victory, magnanimity" does apply; if, in months to come, those who justly brought Nixon down want to make a martyr out of him, dragging him down Pennsylvania Avenue behind a chariot, here we go again on another round of vindictiveness.

For Nixon, who might not have shown enough contrition to satisfy everyone, in nearly his last words as President showed that the underlying lesson of Watergate had finally sunk in: "... those who hate you don't win unless you hate them—and then you destroy yourself."

## Letters

### Rx for Rex Morgan

If it's "progress" you want in your comic strips, pray tell what Dagwood and Blondie offer in the way of novel variety—salesmen rejected at the door, the ladies' club parading through Dagwood's bathroom, Mrs. Dithers beating her husband over the head, Daisy pre-empting the best couch space, plus three or four other time-worn themes during the last half century? I admit, June has been on the verge of marriage at least a dozen times. Melissa nearly croaks bi-annually, and Rex himself has been dying his hair for at least a decade—but why "The Lady or the Tiger" ending?

On the slim chance that women's lib will allow you to publish Andy Capp, please wait a few weeks for the governor and Janie (no more neurotic than Charlie Brown) to discover the inherent nature of June's spinsterhood, and let Rex Morgan fade away till nostalgia calls him back.

And add my name to the other fans of Rex baby.

MICHAEL R. WILSON.  
Alphen, Holland.

Four fans of Dr. Rex Morgan feel to drop this series from your paper in the midst of what may be June's most serious romance is certainly criminal. We do love Andy Capp, but if we were throwing darts at the comic page, Blondie and Rip Kirby would be perfect targets as they don't move at all. In the United States, Americans have their doctors, Casey, Kildare and Welby; surely we neurotic Americans abroad are entitled to our Rex Morgan, M. D.

### FAMILY VERCH

How could you banish Rex Morgan in the middle of such an exciting adventure? Even though I know that Rex and Blaise are going to remain forever bachelors, June will be a splinter the rest

of her life and Melissa is going to be the 2,000-year-old woman after surviving countless heart attacks, hope springs eternal. Life just doesn't seem the same without Rex, so please reconsider and reinstate him.

LINDA SCHIEBER.  
Geneva.

It was great to see Al Hix back among those present in this column the other day. We're counting on Hix or somebody to tell us whether June marries Wade and does Rex Morgan go into politics?

VIRGINIA CHAQUET.  
St. Paul, France.

I'd like to thank you for lightening everybody's load a little by rubbing out the mummified world of Rex Morgan. One dreadful thing less to face each day.

ALAN LINDSEY.  
Brussels.

So it looks like the soap opera has followed the political satire into never-never land. We readers can only hope and pray that in some medically sterile corner, heaven, wed either to the doctor or the governor, the long-suffering June Gale will finally have her [expletive] properly deleted.

NINA NEUSCHOTZ.  
Sollers, France.

I heartily agree with your reader Candy Snapp. Give us back Rex Morgan.

Just knowing that somewhere in your journal there exist people like Rex, June and the governor restores the confidence in humanity which is so frequently shattered by your front page. I wait as anxiously for Melissa's wisdom as I did for John Dean's revelations.

B. CRAIG PHILLIPS.  
Paris.

Okay, for your own reasons you had to get rid of Rex Morgan.

## Attempting to Fathom The Kremlin's Paranoia

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW—When a foreigner leaves the Soviet Union after 30 months of trying to fathom its mysteries, a single question clings persistently in his mind: What are they afraid of?

If the Soviet people are truly following a remarkable scientific formula that creates an atmosphere for life superior to all other life styles, why does the Kremlin work so hard to isolate its people from other ideas and other peoples?

If the Soviet people are truly so happy, so free from the terrible scourges of unemployment, inflation, hunger, disease and inadequate housing, why must the guards at all frontiers spend as much time and effort keeping citizens inside their own country as they do keeping unwanted foreigners outside?

### Largest Army

If the Soviet people are really in the vanguard of all peace-loving people in the world, why does the Kremlin maintain the world's largest army and continue to spend incredible sums of its limited capital to expand and improve its huge stock of super-destructive weapons?

If the Soviet Union has made such tremendous progress in its 57-year history, doubling, tripling and more the economic base of old Russia, why at this point is the Kremlin turning to the capitalists for money, technology, advice and merchandise?

The shortest answer to all of the questions is that the Soviet Union has failed to achieve nearly all of its claimed successes and is paranoically afraid that more and more of its own people as well as those in the rest of the world will find the truth.

This is what the Kremlin propagandists mean when they say that Moscow is ready for peaceful coexistence with the non-Communist world on political and economic competition but will not give up the "ideological struggle." Since but a handful of realists would dream of going to war given the stock of modern weaponry, political détente between East and West is a matter of common sense. Reinforced by economic necessity.

### Can't Provide

Since the socialist world is unable by itself to provide the standard of living the rest of Europe, America and Japan have achieved, increased East-West trade is an essential for raising the efficiency and volume of the economies of the Soviet bloc.

But, the capitalist investors and traders will come to the socialist world only if they are convinced that their long-term prospects are secured by a commitment to peace by the Kremlin.

These two developments, however, are implicit confessions of failure by the Soviet leaders, admissions that their hopes for dominating the world with sheer military and economic power, have been at the least delayed and at the most ended forever.

Of course, the Russians could never admit such a conclusion for either international or internal consumption. They want the world to think that history is changing because they have achieved their goals, not because they have failed to achieve them.

If Western traders understood the basic economic vulnerability

of the Soviet Union, its power and backwardness, they might drive harder bargains than they do when they believe Moscow an "equal partner" in trade.

And if enough of the Soviet people understood how far behind the rest of the Western world they are and how thoroughly their cultural isolation they have been deluded by the Kremlin they might start to question the premise on which the ruling Communist party bases its franchise.

Once, in a conversation with an ideological control officer, a reporter was asked if he thought the Soviet Union was an undeveloped country. The reporter answered:

"You are either the least developed industrial nation or the most industrialized undeveloped nation, depending on how you want to look at it."

Another Russian in the room immediately interjected: "But we have the birth rate of a developed nation."

The Russians have such answers for nearly every criticism of the failures of their society.

Why do Russians suffer from full shortages of good clothes, shoes and appliances; why is only now that the second biggest economy in the world can begin producing cars in large numbers? Well, the war did terrible damage to our country, and no one in Europe suffered or paid repairs to their cars.

Western publications? They are filled with pornography and other evil ideas which do not interest the Soviet people.

### Medical Claim

The Russians claim to have brought good medical care and education to their entire population, but close analysis shows that the claims are wildly exaggerated and foolishly distributed by foreigners who have been shown only a few specialists and institutions where only the most political reliable are allowed to study or work.

The Soviet Union has brought literacy and basic education to millions of people who did not have it before, but they also lack fear and hatred of "imperialism" and "capitalism" and make sure that all youngsters have played war games before they reach their teens.

What the upper levels, political reliability determines who stays in the better institutions and universities both as teacher and student. Open inquiry, the hear of high-level education, is forbidden.

In a recent conversation, a newcomer to Moscow asked Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the Russian academician who received a record three orders of Lenin before his political views forced him out of the world of physics, how Soviet scientists were able to make the breakthroughs they had achieved despite the political controls?

"What breakthroughs?" Dr. Sakharov replied. "Since the second World War there has been no significant breakthrough in Soviet science. For every important scientific paper published by a Soviet scientist there are 30 published in America."

As for his own work in developing the Soviet's hydrogen bomb, Dr. Sakharov does not consider that a scientific advance.

It is that development and the other developments of bigger, more terrible, more efficient weapons, in the Soviet and American arsenals that make politics the first priority in world politics.

### Secrecy

But it is the secrecy, paranoia and fear of the Soviet leadership that make true détente so difficult to achieve. They claim, of course, that the capitalist want to overturn the revolution to destroy all its advances, and for that reason they must maintain their incredibly strong internal and external security controls.

But there is probably no group of people in the world who more want peace than the Russian and 100 other nationalities wrapped up in the huge Soviet Union. If they had a free choice, they would reduce defense spending to billions of rubles and spend the money on producing decent clothing, homes, appliances and food.

If they had free access to information from the rest of the world, they might realize that no one in the West wants to invade the Soviet Union. If they had free contact with Westerners, they would see how their lives have been deprived and find out how much they have in common with other peace-loving people.

They might even ask why their bars have been kept up for so long.

And that is probably what the people in the Kremlin are really afraid of.



## Obituaries

### Christian Fouchet, Minister, Strong Backer of De Gaulle

PARIS, Aug. 12 (AP).—Christian Fouchet, 63, who served as minister for six years under President Charles de Gaulle, died tonight in a Geneva hospital. His office in Paris announced the announcement said Mr. Fouchet suffered a heart attack while vacationing in Evian. A Free French paratrooper and liaison officer during World War II, Mr. Fouchet started a diplomatic career as first secretary at the French Embassy in Moscow in 1944. He then served in Poland and India before his appointment as a minister.

### Africa Terms Students' Union Subversive Front

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—A parliamentary commission alleged today that the national Union of South African students was a front organization financed by overseas bodies attempting to change the existing political order in South Africa. The commission also accused USAS leaders of using a campaign for equal pay between blacks and whites to "ignite revolution." Two of the union's biggest sources of money were the World University Service and the International University Exchange Fund, the report said. Referring to the NUSAS campaign for equal wages for white and black workers, the commission said: "NUSAS leaders of this campaign and their henchmen are using the wages question, which is charged with emotion, as the fuse, and Bantu [native] lack of workers as the powder, to ignite a revolution and then stand back with their hands washed clean lest they themselves should be scorched in the fire."

### Daud Regime in Afghanistan Counts Gains of Its First Year

KABUL, Afghanistan, Aug. 12 (AP).—When President Daud Mohammed Daud staged a military-backed coup a year ago to depose King Mohammed Zahir Shah, his cousin, Gen. Daud's stifle was widespread corruption and a tottering economy. Today, one year and two months counter-coup later, Gen. Daud's republican regime says it has enough control of the levers of power to start concentrating on getting the country moving again economically. "You could say that the new government spent the first eight months consolidating its power, and that now the whole thrust is toward economic development," an official said.

### French Customs Board Freighter After Sea Chase

BREST, France, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—French customs agents tonight boarded a small Panamanian-registered freighter in rough seas off the Brittany coast after a cargo ship had defied numerous warnings to halt. A French Navy spokesman said that the customs agents met aboard the 492-ton Dani on 60 nautical miles off the "risky coast" of Brittany. The spokesman said he was unable to say why the Dani's captain had disobeyed earlier orders and firing shots from French customs and navy ships to stop. The spokesman said that there appeared to be five crewmen aboard the Dani, two of whom reportedly asked to be taken aboard a French vessel. He said the navy and customs had chased the Dani because a freighter had refused to stop for a routine customs search in French territorial waters. The Dani will be towed into Brest tomorrow morning, he said.

### Sweden to Upgrade Office of Viet Cong

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The Foreign Ministry said tonight that it plans to upgrade the North Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government office in Sweden to a full-fledged embassy, but added that it did not know when Sweden would consider the VC as the legal government of North Vietnam. The PRG, the governmental arm of the Communist National Liberation Front, currently has an information office here. The Foreign Ministry said that, in consideration of the "extent and reaching character of Swedish assistance to the PRG," there have been considerable concerns about work in the PRG information office and also for a new name for the office.

president of a committee appointed to seek political unity in the six-nation Common Market. The "Fouchet Plan" was stillborn, however, since Gen. de Gaulle refused to make any concessions to supranationalism.

Mr. Fouchet played a major part in the last stages of talks leading to Algerian independence and became France's last high commissioner to that territory before it gained independence in July, 1962.

Later in 1962, Mr. Fouchet was named minister of Information by Premier Georges Pompidou and, still later that year, was named minister of Education. He continued in that post until 1967, when he was named minister of the Interior.

After Gen. de Gaulle's death, Mr. Fouchet felt that President Pompidou was shipping away from Gaullist tenets, and he resigned from the Gaullist UDR party in 1971. He announced his candidacy for the presidency in the election this spring after the death of Mr. Pompidou but withdrew before the first ballot.

Mr. Fouchet was gored in his groin and his femoral artery was ruptured. He was gored while performing with his first bull of the day, and when he was working with the red dannel, or muleta. Mr. Fouchet, married recently to Rose Gil, who is expecting a baby, was the first bullfighter to die this season. He died at the infirmary of the bullring despite five blood transfusions.

The bullfighter, who was born at Vilafranca de Xira, Portugal, was gored by a 1,137-pound bull of the Hoyo de la Gitanes ranch in Salamanca.

The body will be taken to Portugal to be buried. According to the national news agency, AFP, Mr. Fouchet was the "first torero to die in a Spanish bullring. The records go back to June 23, 1771, when José Candido died of a wound inflicted by a bull's horn in the arena of Puerto Santa Maria.

gracy that lacks the machinery to gather planning data. For instance, the total population is not known, with estimates varying from 10 million to 13 million. Neither is an accurate figure for the gross national product available.

Following Gen. Daud's coup, which was partially engineered by a group of young Russian-trained military officers, there were arrests, dismissals and transfers at all levels of government. They produced a halt of economic activity in both the public and private sectors. But it was only a temporary halt, and, economically, the past year has not been a desperate one for the country.

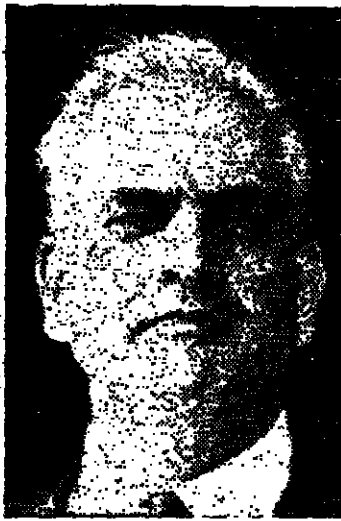
On July 18, in a speech marking his regime's first anniversary, President Daud announced that an inherited balance-of-payments deficit of \$11 million had been turned into a \$5-million surplus, with exports rising 14 per cent.

According to economic experts here, this was largely due to a restriction on imports combined with a jump in international cotton prices. Along with sheepskins and fruit, cotton is one of the nation's three major exports. The devaluation of the U. S. dollar was also a favorable factor in achieving a payments surplus.

As far as the man in the street is concerned, the main success of the regime so far has been to curb inflation by using government subsidies to stabilize the prices of such vital commodities as oil, kerosene, cooking oil, cotton, textiles, sugar and coal. The regime also benefited from good rice and wheat harvests.

Meanwhile, the regime is seeking outside economic aid—but in line with its policy of nonalignment. Afghanistan's main supporter continues to be the Soviet Union, which provides nearly all of the equipment for its armed forces. According to informed sources here, President Daud's June visit to Moscow produced a Russian pledge of \$500 million in aid during the next several years. The speed with which the aid will flow into the country will depend on Afghanistan's stability to absorb it, the sources said.

To balance Soviet economic influence, Afghanistan is also seeking aid from neighboring Iran and Kuwait. Both of these states are considering how best they can help the new regime.



Christian Fouchet

## Floods Abate in Bangladesh but Indian Situation Still Grim

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Floods in Bangladesh were reported today to be subsiding while in India the situation remained grim.

Sixteen of the 18 districts in Bangladesh affected by the floods in the last few weeks were reported to be recovering from the damage. Only the districts of Dacca and Kushtia continued to cause concern, officials in Bangladesh said.

The death toll in the nearly monthlong flooding in Bangladesh has now reached 1,200. Cholera deaths continue to occur, but no precise estimate is available. Officials in Dacca, Bangladesh's capital, were said

to be overwhelmed by the problem of transport and communications to the flood-affected areas. Twenty thousand square miles of the 55,000 square miles of Bangladesh have gone under water, and a large number of homes have been swept away.

Several pockets of high land were said to be crisscrossed with people whose food needs were being met by air-drop. However, lack of adequate helicopters and food supplies hampered speedy relief, according to reports from Dacca.

In India, seven states have been affected by the floods and the total death toll has now

reached more than 200. The flood situation in the northern state of Bihar has worsened during the weekend. Indian Air Force helicopters are dropping food to the marooned people in the district's northern areas.

At least 3 million people are said to be in the grip of serious floods in an area of 6,000 square miles covering 12 districts of Bihar. The state, which is recovering from an epidemic of smallpox that killed more than 30,000 persons, is now said to face an outbreak of cholera.

In the six other states in northeastern and southern India, while the deaths were relatively few, damage to crop and prop-

erty is said to run into billions of dollars.

The floods in India and Bangladesh are caused by swollen rivers and unprecedented rains. In Bangladesh, which is at the receiving end of two mighty Himalayan rivers—the Ganges and Brahmaputra—the crisis is said to be the worst in 20 years.

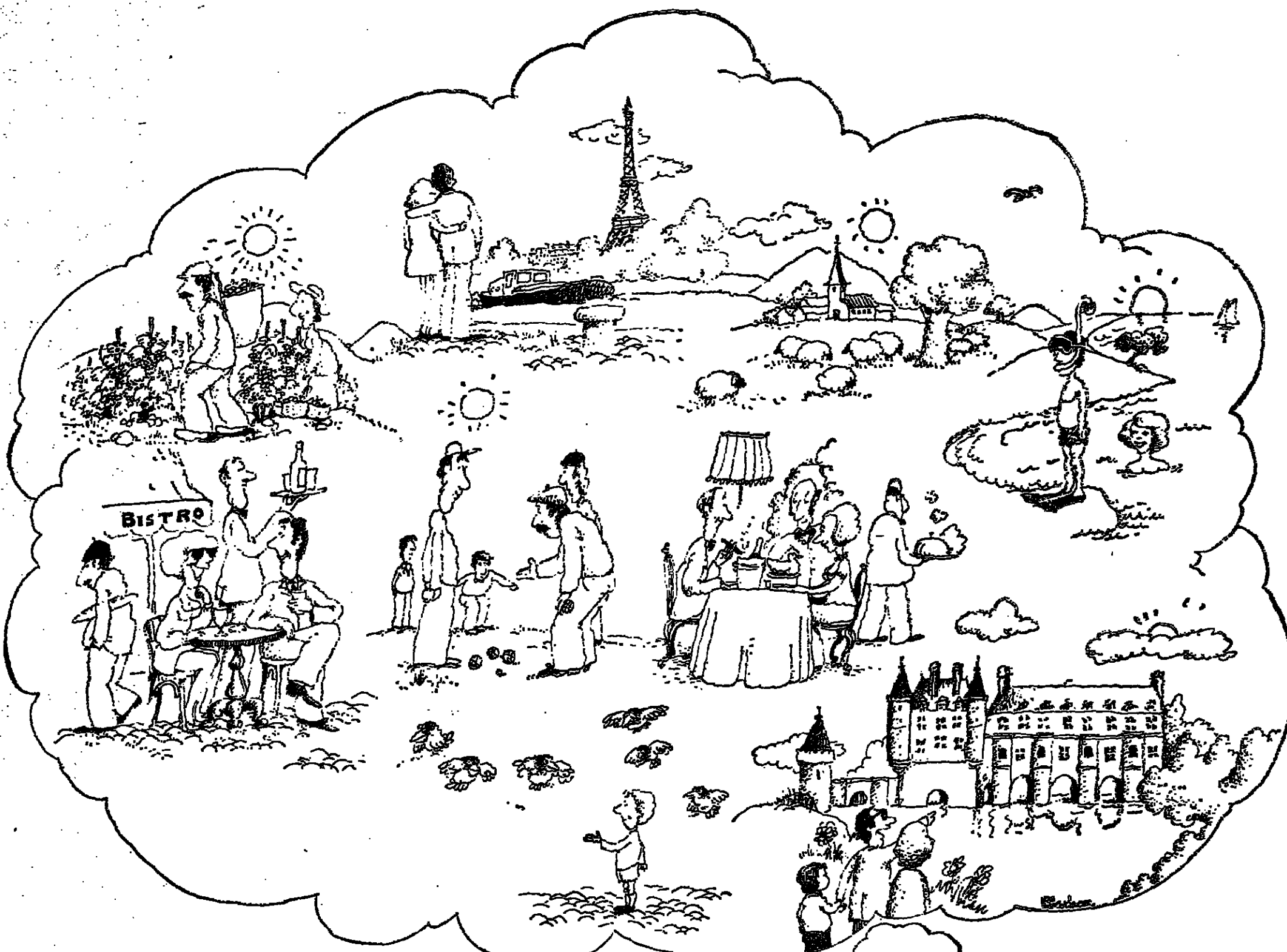
The UN Food and Agriculture Organization said 3,000 tons of wheat and 200 tons of vegetable oil valued at \$1 million would be shipped to Bangladesh as emergency aid. The World Food Program Agency will contribute further aid at a total cost of \$15 million to be used once the floodwaters have abated.

UN Aid Scheduled

ROME, Aug. 12 (AP).—Bangladesh will receive \$2.5 million in aid from United Nations food agencies in what was described as a "token contribution" to aid more than 10 million residents of inundated areas.

### Japanese Chutist Killed

YAMAGATA, Japan, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—A 20,000 spectators watched, one of nine skydivers plunged to his death when his parachute failed to open at an air show yesterday in this northern Japanese city.



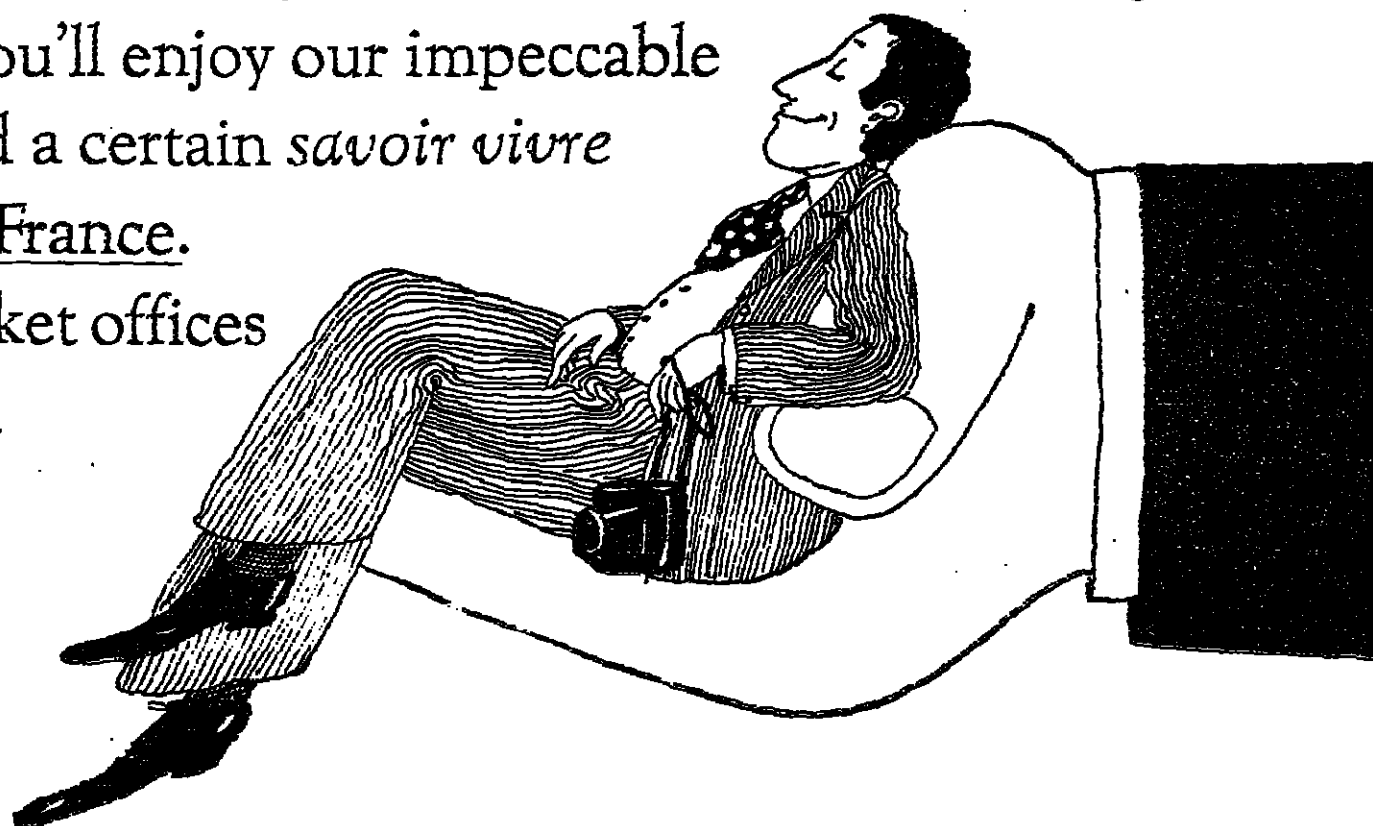
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Scottish Village Rejected as Construction Site

Ecology Wins Over Oil in British Decision

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Aug. 12 (NYT).—Ecologists won a significant victory today as the British government turned down a proposal to build North Sea oil platforms at the picturesque village of Drumbule on the rugged northwest coast of Scotland.

Ending more than a year of public inquiries and controversy, the government ruled that "environmental considerations were conclusive" in its decision to preserve Drumbule from industrial development, even though the deep-water site there is considered one of the best in Britain for building the huge concrete rigs needed to extract North Sea oil.

At the same time, the government announced plans to nationalize various other sites around the Scottish coastline to control oil-related development, to pre-

serve the environment and to assure that sufficient land will be available to construct the platforms vital to bringing the oil ashore from hundreds of feet beneath the sea.

British Choice

The struggle over Drumbule epitomized one of the dilemmas facing Britain: whether to rush the North Sea oil ashore at any cost so that the nation can achieve independence from foreign suppliers, or to work out a compromise that would preserve the environment at the expense of vital time in oil development.

Drumbule is a coastal village with a population of 24 near the mouth of Loch Carron opposite the Isle of Skye, about 150 miles north of Glasgow. It is in a part of Scotland that many ecologists consider the most beautiful in the United Kingdom, with

forested mountains and rocky shorelines deeply etched with the tidal locks comparable to Norwegian fjords.

Deep water is vital for building the concrete platforms for under-sea oil production. A joint venture of the Taylor Woodrow Group and John Mowlem & Co. had chosen the Drumbule site as the best in the nation for rig-building and had proposed a 50-acre development, partly on existing land and partly on reclaimed land.

Government Policy

The concern would have built the concrete platforms on the site and then towed them around the northern tip of Scotland and out into the North Sea.

The British Department of Energy estimates that 80 major platforms, each costing about \$150 million to build and install, will be needed by the British sector of the North Sea oil industry by 1980. If Britain does not make sites available for platform building, these construction may be delayed and foreign companies will build more of them.

In announcing the government's policy on oil development, Eric Varley, the energy secretary, said Britain needed up to five more building sites to be in a position to win a significant portion of the platform orders in the next 18 months and to establish itself for the future development of the market.

He said a limited number of sites would be acquired by the government to give builders and oil companies confidence in the availability of sites, to avoid the proliferation of sites and to provide for strict controls on development.



COOLING OFF—A heat wave in Tokyo drew thousands of bathers into the pool at the Korakuen Amusement Park. From the looks of things, nobody came to swim.

Swatantra Party Is Merging With New Coalition in India

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12 (NYT).—Fifteen years ago this month, a political party was founded in Bombay and welcomed as an alternative to the dominant Congress party.

Several days ago, the party, the Swatantra, quietly voted to dissolve and merge with an 11-party coalition struggling to shape a coherent front against the Congress party. The end of the Swatantra, or Freedom party, in an emotional convention, marked the death of an organization that sought to blend conservatism and anti-Communism with moderate liberal reforms.

Jackson Claims Chinese Support A Strong NATO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP).—China is encouraging strong NATO defenses in Western Europe and discouraging any immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from the area, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said.

"They fear that if the Soviets no longer had to reckon with a credible NATO in the West they could no longer further intensify their political and military pressure in the East," Sen. Jackson said in a report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee released yesterday.

Sen. Jackson recently returned from a trip to the People's Republic of China, where he conferred with Chinese leaders.

"China's current stated position is that the Russians are 'feinting toward the East in order to attack in the West,'" Sen. Jackson said.

"The Chinese are troubled by the weakness of Europe and the need for greater unity among the Western allies," he said.

"There are other reasons," said Mr. Mody, a 47-year-old architect with a master's degree from the University of California at Berkeley. "We have been free for 27 years. In that time no political party grew in opposition. Doesn't it seem peculiar? You mean there are no good ideas or people outside the Congress party?"

"The main reason is the dice are loaded in favor of the ruling party," he continued. "They have the administrative control, the media control, the resource control. They're all-pervading, with tremendous patronage. You need a license now for anything—and that gives them a tremendous hold that is unscrupulously used both to extract money and induce fear."

"Unless we can create some political hope for an alternative in this country," Mr. Mody added, "I see dreadful prospects. Mob violence, anarchy, street warfare, bloodshed—this will happen unless we can create some democratic alternative to the Congress."

Although some elements within the Swatantra, including the former president, Minor Masani, have insisted that the party retain its identity, Mr. Mody and a majority in the Swatantra chose to join a fragile coalition of the non-Communist opposition. The Jana Sangh, a Hindu nationalist party that is especially popular in North India, has not joined the coalition.

The new coalition will be called Bharatiya Lok Dal, or People's Party of India.

Manila Arms Civilian Units, Shifts Forces

MANILA, Aug. 12 (NYT).—Faced with growing insurgency in Muslim areas of Mindanao, the Philippine government has armed some civilian groups to relieve regular forces of minor peace-keeping functions.

President Ferdinand Marcos, in a series of moves last week, created Home Defense Forces in all provinces of the country, reorganized the civilian police and placed all these units under a unified command.

Explaining the moves, a top military source said: "The military cannot fight in the south and also cope with minor chores in northern and central provinces. Willing civilians must be allowed to help. They will be armed as necessary."

He described the situation in southern Mindanao as a "seesaw" between Moslem guerrillas and Philippine government troops assisted by civilian Home Defense Units.

In North Cotabato Province, where the Moslem secessionist movement began four years ago, the town of Upi was occupied by rebels for eight days before government troops retook it. Other insurgents attacked targets in the towns of Pikit, Davao, Pigu-kawayan and Midsayap.

A large force of Moslem rebels, said to number about 5,000 men, has been fighting just outside Cotabato city since mid-June. Government troops, with air support, have kept them out of the provincial capital, military sources said.

The fighting is spreading to Davao Province, where sporadic encounters have been reported. An attempt by Moslem rebels to land arms on the beach off Santa Cruz, facing Davao Gulf, was repulsed.

Philippine armed forces have now almost doubled their strength, to 120,000, since martial law was imposed two years ago. Civilian auxiliary forces number 65,000 men. Total defense forces, including reservists, are projected at 250,000 by next year.

Flood-Breaking Dam Planned at Leningrad

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—The Leningrad city authorities have approved plans to build a 26-kilometer flood-breaking dam across the Gulf of Finland approaches to the city, Pravda reported today.

The Communist party newspaper said that the dam, eight meters high and linking north and south shores from the island of Kronstadt, also would carry a six-lane highway to divert traffic from Leningrad.

Rise of Incidents Noted

Rome Jewish Leaders Fear A Revival of Anti-Semitism

By William Tuohy

ROME, Aug. 12.—After centuries of existence, Rome's ghetto is becoming a fashionable, expensive place to live, but the Jewish leaders who live there are becoming increasingly uneasy.

The heads of what may be the oldest Jewish community in the Western world fear an underground revival of anti-Semitism in Italy.

"In the last few years, anti-Semitism has been growing strongly in Italy," said Chief Rabbi Eliahu Toaff, whose large synagogue is a landmark along the Tiber River embankment in the ghetto.

"I am seriously worried about these incidents and the situation is not helped by the political, economic and social unrest in the country today."

Rabbi Toaff, a benign-looking man with a goatee, reached into a desk drawer and removed a letter addressed to "The great rabbi of the Jews of Rome."

"It reads: 'For a Zionist such as you, there is only one [bullet] or the scaffold. You will get it.' The note is unsigned."

Vanadium Detailed  
Jewish professor Alfons di Nola has published a book called "Anti-Semitism in Italy," in which he lists various acts of vandalism and violence during the last 10 years, including the defacing of tombs, swastika-painting, distribution of hate literature, poison letters and phone calls, and the occasional roughing up of Jewish youths.

Many anti-Semitic Italians, however, believe that most of those acts were misguided pranks rather than a reflection of anti-Jewish feelings among their countrymen.

Author-politician Luigi Barzini, who speaks for most Italian Catholics who consider Jews as fellow countrymen, has said: "In our country, all Italians look like Jews and all Jews look like Italians."

But Rabbi Toaff, who lived through the Nazi occupation of Italy, believes that the evidence of anti-Semitism is enough to cause concern. He attributes the rising anti-Semitism to three main sources:

The first is what Jewish leaders consider the residual anti-Jewishness of the Roman Catholic Church. And, curiously, it was the liberalizing steps taken by the Second Vatican Council that galvanized this feeling.

Historic Document  
In 1965, the council produced the historic document stating that the Jewish people were not responsible for the death of Christ—a concept that has always been a source of anti-Semitism.

Rabbi Toaff and others believe the conservative reaction among certain Catholic prelates to that they consider the dangerous reforms of Pope John XXIII and the Second Vatican Council also applies to the liberalized view of the role of the Jews.

Thus, a supplemental document designed to restate the council's condemnation of anti-Semitism was never adopted, and certain conservative Catholic prelates have returned to an anti-Jewish stance, according to Jewish leaders.

A second reason for increased anti-Semitism, Jewish leaders say, is the rise of the neo-Fascist political movement.

"After World War II," Rabbi Toaff says, "no one could express anti-Semitic sentiments because it would be considered Fascist. But these days, Fascism is back in style in some quarters. Some neo-Fascists have been distributing anti-Semitic tracts, and occasionally our youths have been roughed up by them."

The third source of anti-Semitism is attributed to the extreme political radicals, the Maoists and Trotskyites who are to the left of Italy's Communist party.

Pre-Arab Stance  
"They are staunchly pro-Arab and anti-Israel," Rabbi Toaff says, "and they tend to equate Israel with the Jews. Hence, Israeli planes become Jewish planes attacking Lebanese villages."

Rome's Jews have undergone one form of repression or another for most of their 2,000-year residence.

The Jews were already settled here before the papacy was established, as author Sam Wagners points out in his new book, "The Pope's Jews," a history of the Italian Jewish community.

Jews arrived from the Middle East in the second century before Christ, settling in Rome's Trastevere district.

Soldiers Battle Corsican Fires  
AJACCIO, Corsica, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Hundreds of soldiers were sent to Corsica today to reinforce civilian and military units battling the worst outbreak of forest fires in the island's history.

Corsica's administrative chief, calling the fires "a plague which is slowly transforming Corsica into a desert," said that last weekend they caused as much destruction as in the whole of last year.

The prefect, Jean Delannay, said that more than 60 fires in the last three days had destroyed 32,000 acres of forest. He said that about 400 troops were sent to the island, bringing the firefighting force to about 2,500.

severe district, and built a synagogue there.

In time, Jews known as Iberians, or liberated slaves, moved across the Tiber to the eastern side of the river, establishing more synagogues in the Roman temple-style. Another one was recently unearthed at the town of Ostia on the Mediterranean.

Changing Policies

During the Roman Empire, there were as many as 30,000 Jews in Rome. As Christianity prospered, successive popes pursued contradictory policies toward Italy's Jews, alternately being repressive or permissive. Some popes ordered Jewish prostitutes burned at the stake, while Christian harlots were only lashed.

In 1585, Pope Paul IV ordered a wall built around the Jewish quarter and the Rome ghetto was born with the papal words: "God has imposed servitude until they should have recognized their error."

The word ghetto is Italian, coming from the Venetian word for foundry, the major building in the quarter where the Jews were sequestered in Venice 40 years earlier.

The Rome ghetto was characterized by chained gates, a sun-down curfew and other restrictions, and the walls remained until 1948 when Pope Pius IX ordered them razed.

In the 1930s, Mussolini at first took a fairly lenient attitude toward Jews but increasingly began to ape Hitler in his anti-Semitism.

The worst period was after Italy dropped out of the war and the Nazis occupied great areas, including Rome. They deported about 8,000 Jews including 2,001 from Rome, to German concentration camps.

Clustered in Cities

There are 40,000 Jews in Italy, 16,000 of them in Rome, and most of the others clustered in Italy's major cities—Milan, Turin, Genoa, Leghorn, Venice and Trieste.

Twenty-five years ago, half of Rome's Jews lived in the ghetto. Today only 2,500 of them inhabit the district of narrow streets and tiny piazzas.

Most of the ghetto's Jews have moved to more spacious quarters in the upper-middle-class Parioli district or in working-class areas. But with the traffic problem, many wealthy Jews and other well-fixed Romans and foreigners are buying now-expensive apartments back in the ghetto, within walking distance of shops, theaters and the amenities of the city.

As for the increase of anti-Semitism perceived by Rabbi Toaff, he says: "Where there are Jews, there are always problems. Anti-Semitism is not deep-rooted in the Italian people, but Fascism sowed some dangerous seeds."

© Los Angeles Times.

Russia Promises To Seek Better U.S. Relations

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (AP).—The Soviet Union pledged today to continue its policy of détente and to seek with President Ford a further improvement of Soviet-American relations.

In its first public statement on the future of Soviet-American relations since the resignation of Richard Nixon, Pravda said: "The Soviet Union will continue in the future to maintain with firmness and persistence a policy line toward further improvement of Soviet-American relations."

"The thing to do now," Pravda said, "is to observe unwaveringly the agreements concluded earlier and to fulfill the pledges in their order..."

Pravda was evidently expressing the hope that a Ford administration, unencumbered by a Watergate crisis, will be able to persuade Congress to approve the 1975 Soviet-American trade pact and open the way to large U.S. credit loans for Moscow. The trade agreement has been blocked by Congress in an effort to force the Soviet Union to ease its emigration policies.

Giscard Pledges Aid to Farmers

PARIS, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—President Giscard d'Estaing has told farmers that his government will press its Common Market partners to raise farm prices and extend the ban on beef imports from outside countries.

During a two-hour meeting with leaders of the four main farmers' unions last week, the President also promised to take further measures to aid agriculture if France failed to secure agreement with its Common Market partners.

Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet, who attended the meeting, said his contacts with his West German and Dutch opposite numbers and with the EEC Commission made him hope that France's partners were less strongly opposed than in the past to French demands.

Soviet Aid for Sri Lanka  
COLOMBO, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union is to help Sri Lanka expand and improve its iron and steel production under an agreement signed here.

Jakarta Rejects Church Meeting

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—The World Council of Churches announced here today that it has cancelled plans to hold its 1975 general assembly in Jakarta because the Indonesian government fears it would endanger national unity.

The WCC's policy-making central committee made the decision "with deep regret" after the Indonesian government had informed it that members of the country's Moslem community, representing 85 per cent of the population, had recently expressed "strong reservations" about holding the assembly there.

The committee felt that because of what it called "misunderstandings" about the nature of the assembly it would be better to change the location. Toronto and Geneva are being considered, a committee spokesman said.

Vatican Reinforces Guard, Terrorist Threat Is Alleged

ROME, Aug. 12 (NYT).—The Vatican has stepped up its security measures and ordered its police force to carry guns following threats of a terrorist attack, a source close to the Vatican said yesterday.

The source said that for the last three days visitors to the Vatican Museum and St. Peter's Basilica had been searched and the Vatican gendarmes, or security police, reinforced.

According to the source, the precautions became known when tourists complained about delays caused by personal searches at the Vatican Museum.

The complaints were referred to the head of the Vatican Gendarmerie, Camillo Cini, who said that the measures were part of "normal periodic controls that have been made for years."

But sources close to the Italian police who patrol the area directly outside the Vatican reported that the Vatican Gendarmerie had "acted on the basis of specific warnings," the source said.

Members of the Italian police said that the Vatican gendarmes, although furnished with guns as part of their uniforms, do not normally wear them. In the last three days, however, they have been ordered to carry guns while on duty.

Yesterday, Pope Paul VI speaking at his Sunday audience at his summer residence at Castelgandolfo, expressed shock at recent acts of terrorism. The Pope specifically referred to the "moral and social trauma" caused by a bomb attack on an Italian train a week ago in which 12 persons were killed and 48 injured.

Heath Says U.K. Is Facing Grave Economic Crisis

LONDON, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Conservative opposition leader Edward Heath fears that Britain was facing its gravest economic crisis since World War II.

Addressing a private conference of about 150 prospective Conservative party election candidates last weekend, Mr. Heath said that it would be unrealistic to expect the country's standard of living to rise in the next two years, conference sources said.

Mr. Heath said that his party was developing policies for an all-out war on inflation and the restoration of confidence so that Britain could begin paying its way again, the sources said.

He accused the Labor government of doing great harm through many of its policies, including those on nationalization, taxation and Europe, the sources added.

Folies-Bergère Sold

PARIS, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—The Derval family, which has run the Folies-Bergère since 1919, has sold the theater for an undisclosed price to Hélène Martini, the owner of several Paris nightclubs. "The tradition of the folies will be respected," a spokesman said for the new owner.

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**High-Wire Daredevil Eyes Niagara Falls**  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Aug. 12 (UPI).—Philippe Petit, 24, the Frenchman who walked a high-wire between the two towers of the World Trade Center in New York City last week, says he now wants to walk across Niagara Falls.  
Mr. Petit said he would visit the falls to decide what equipment would be needed and to talk to officials from the United States and Canada about the stunt. Mr. Petit was arrested for trespass after his New York City feat and sentenced to give a performance for children.

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# at otland ird

By Alan Tiller

YARD (IHT).—By adding a permanent office to the Yard and antiques squad, the Yard has recognized London is not only a world for art auctions but also a world of stolen art. The art squad has been functioning since 1968 with only two detectives and a few aides drawn from special forces of the force such as in drugs and pornography. At present it has recovered 100 worth of stolen works of art. Detective Donald Langton says, out London's theft of \$100,000 a month to an art thief that figure is not at the big Sotheby's auctioneers although big houses and all of its top dealers work with it and his tiny team. The squad spends a lot of time in the Yard keeping huge index of stolen works of art, sending out letters to dealers and poring over news and trade magazines, the Art and Antiques with its column "Too Handle" a description of test stolen paintings supply Langton.

rest of the time the art keeps its ears open in the of crooked dealers known at sooner or later many stolen works will surface. The Yard's police forces also this and flash information in their countries via a fax in Paris to Room 285 in 7. Italian are our best customers, Langton says. Garis, pillage museums and in Italy send a lot of to London. Mafia-organized theft of luable religious paintings he Church of St. Domenico in Calabria—they taken to England by caravans partly solved 18 months by Langton. The thieves stayed still for a time, then Langton received that the Mafia was bringing paintings. The tip came a professional individual, referred to a fence, the detective isolated heul was involved and nautic inquiries led to the railway station, where the religious masterpieces and wrapped in blankets, the squad of Italian detective London the next day nated by their art ad-saying that it was their aution which had led to the ge and the subsequent ar-

Next Case  
Yard's art squad shrugged oved on to the next case t making Italian paint- these were found in the area of London in the a secondhand dealer. tion called as he told the There were old gas stoves on the sidewalk. Tucked t the back were the paint- ously a lot of people en too frightened to touch rks, for the man in Rod- d picked them up for £12



Chief Inspector Pike, right, and Detective Peter Jones after recovery of Vermeer's "The Guitar Player" in May.

each. They were worth thousands and when he realized this he too became scared and turned them in.

Often, the art squad says, thieves don't realize the value of what they have stolen. A sure sign that they are on the right track is when detectives discover that their suspect has borrowed a book from his local library on medieval art.

The squad was formed six years ago to combat the wave of raids on English country houses. Langton has dabbled as a painter since childhood but, as he explained:

"We were basically policemen and we were thrown in at the deep end of this special world. I did five years of evening classes on art history to help me in my job."

Other detectives who assist him have acquired special knowledge of furniture, antique guns, glassware, stamps and Oriental rugs.

The squad's task has been complicated by the greater number of people now buying art. "There are a lot of glibbie people among them," Langton says.

It has been made easier by persuading collectors to photograph their works by the stamping out of deals between thieves and insurance companies and by a wide network of contacts.

"Somewhere along the line, someone recognizes the stolen work. A few years ago we were chasing Picassos, Renoirs, Monets. Entire collections were going," the 41-year-old art detective said.

"When we became really involved the thieves were forced to abandon the top paintings. Renier's 'Le Passage' was dumped in a telephone booth. Vermeer's 'The Guitar Player,' valued at \$2 million, was abandoned in the graveyard of a London church."

"The thieves got a bit wiser and turned towards lesser artists whose paintings sell in the \$5,000-to-\$10,000 range."

The detective said that there are rarely organized gangs of art thieves. An individual or a couple are usually involved. Art thieves come from all walks of life.

"Some are educated types, like the Californian professor engaged in thefts of valuable books and in forgery. Others are illiterate. We've arrested Italians, French Canadians, Aussies, Americans as well as Britons."

The small squad is helped by other London detectives. Chief Inspector Harry Pike, from the Hampstead police headquarters at 44 1/2 Roslyn Hill, took time off from chasing bank robbers to pursue the Vermeer—and became quite an expert on the Dutch masters along the way.

And the other week Langton had information that valuable, stolen Italian statues were moving along London's Tottenham Court Road. "I didn't have time to make the arrest so I gave the boys at Tottenham Court Road Station a quick art lecture on the phone and they nipped out and grabbed the carvings."

Langton retires next year after 25 years in the Metropolitan Police but, beforehand would like to find at least one of the 10 Most-Wanted Works of Art.

They are a Buddhist statue stolen from the Yasugi Temple in Japan; an alabaster bas-relief stolen from a French church; Gauguin's "Portrait of Femme à Mi-Buste" taken from Worcester (Mass.) Museum; Picasso's "Mère et Son Enfant" from the same museum; two works from the Montreal Fine Arts Museum; Corot's "Révue à la Fontaine"; Millet's "Portrait of Mme Millet"; Remi's "Judith and Holophernes" and Rubens's "Christ on the Cross" stolen from a Roman collector; Van Dyck's "Portrait of a High-Born Lady" and Renior's "Jeune Fille au Jardin," also taken in Italy; a Rembrandt self-portrait and Titian's Portrait of Pope Paul III, stolen in Rome.

The Yard's art squad does not believe in the existence of millionaire collectors hiding stolen masterpieces in secret vaults. They think one or more of the top 10 could be hidden some where in the London backstreets.

## The Traumatic Life of Divorced American Men

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK, (IHT).—The man is young, personable, intelligent—and divorced. He is an individual again, not one of a pair, and the whole world is bright and shiny.

Not so, says Joseph Epstein, who is young, personable, intelligent—and divorced. Life can be equally as traumatic for divorced men as it is for women.

"To think that you can walk away from a divorce uninjured and untouched is naive and silly," said Mr. Epstein.

A lecturer at Northwestern University and the recently appointed editor of American Scholar magazine, Mr. Epstein was divorced five years ago. His marriage had lasted for twice that length of time. The divorce was amiable. There was no alimony and Mr. Epstein took custody of two young sons.

It was, nevertheless, a wrenching experience and, as a result of it, Mr. Epstein wrote "Divorced in America" (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$8.95), an inquiry and examination of marriage and divorce.

"Divorce is often necessary, but it's always painful and it's a subject with much confusion attached to it," he said. "Theoretically, it's a civilized institution; in actuality, it tends to bring out the worst in people."

Range of Reactions

Mr. Epstein said that he believes that the range of male reactions after divorce is far broader, and more complex, than most people imagine. Some recently divorced men may enjoy their new freedom, he said, but more often they suffer from a sense of dislocation and disorientation.

"All sorts of men go into social

Feelings of loneliness, of loss, of worthlessness are common among divorced men. Most of the stupid things intelligent people do are done by dint of loneliness.

isolation for a year or two," Mr. Epstein said. "... and I'm not surprised at the suicide rate among divorced men."

Mr. Epstein's statistics indicate that the suicide rate among divorced men is four times as high as that among married men, while the rate for divorced women is three times as high as for married women.

"Feelings of loneliness, of loss, of worthlessness are common among divorced men," he said. "Most of the stupid things intelligent people do are done by dint of loneliness."

"In the overwhelming majority of instances, it is the man who moves out of the house, the man who has to leave his children, and the man who is called upon to begin life virtually anew; the woman has some remnants of her life left around her."

Mr. Epstein's adjustment was somewhat easier because of the children.

"To forestall madness, the gods give details," he noted. "I was so taken with keeping the ship afloat that loneliness gradually wore off."

"I had all the details... the cooking, the cleaning, the shop-

ping, and I took a certain pride in being able to do it," he went on. "I even found some perverse comfort in dishwashing. It was one of the few things that was never finished. I had a routine around which I could organize my life, and I had the children to come home to."

The division of labor that once made good sense in a marriage no longer applied, he said. Men are no longer the sole wage earners and women do not necessarily stay at home to raise the children.

Nevertheless, he added, a good marriage was still the best of all possible combinations and represented the best possible division of labor in raising children.

"For children living with one parent, there is an emotional economy," he noted. His own sons, Burton and Mark, are now 12 and 13 years old and when one parent is in a foul mood, there isn't the other to turn to."

For Mr. Epstein, one of the principal reasons for the soaring divorce rate is the current emphasis on self. "Government figures show that the divorce rate rose 66 per cent between 1962 and

1971, and last year there were 455 divorces reported for every 1,000 new marriages."

New Religion

"Therapy is the new religion and therapy is the sell... How do I come out? The new age of psychology tells you to take care of No. 1. All that attention to self is very abrasive in a marriage. I think one has to live for oneself but within the limits of his or her human responsibility."

One of the major reasons for breakdown in marriage, he thought, was a lack of self-knowledge even before the marriage was contracted.

"There are so many pressures to break up marriage that you have to bring to it enormous resources of self-knowledge, and you must assume that sacrifices of certain kinds are called for."

"Often marriage is a crucible for self-knowledge," Mr. Epstein observed. "The awful thing is that there is no training ground for marriage, including living together. There's nothing to do but plunge in."

And if one does plunge in, and the waters are treacherous? Mr. Epstein suggests that one bear in mind the often oppressive economics of a divorce and the pure and simple economics of maintaining two households.

"How many people can afford it?" he asked, and answered in part: "To get through a divorce, with children, these days, you need at least \$25,000 a year, not to do it well but to avoid the horrors."

Class Slippage

He pointed out, the real terror of what I call class slippage... the necessity of pulling the children out of a good school, the couple who live very well in a good district and must move to a lower economic area after the separation."

He noted, too, the constant problem of alimony.

"It's the interminability of alimony that drives men crazy; it's not like a prison sentence where one is finished with it after a certain time," he said. "But I can't say flat out that all alimony should end because there are so many exceptions."

As for Mr. Epstein, he has now comfortably adapted to his situation and has also had his say. "But I don't want to spend the rest of my life as a divorce expert," he said.

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## Previn's Week of Cliff-Hangers

by Henry Pleasants

ON, AUG. 12 (IHT).—Andre Previn will probably look back on the week of 5, 1974, as the week of cliff-hangers.

conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra in a Promenade of Carl Orff's "Sinfonia Antica" Wednesday on a BBC "Omnibus" in his baritone, Thomas oppressed by the heat of night and probably, on the 12 high Gs of

Music in London

"Estuans Interius," go down for a short count before the final strophe and for a full count in the subsequent "Ego Sum Abbas."

This was trauma enough, but what must have been Previn's astonishment, arriving at the next baritone solo, "Dies, Nox et Omnia," to find an utter stranger, Patrick McCarthy, standing there in Allen's place, a volunteer from the audience, ready, willing and prepared to sing it.

Next day, as artistic director of the South Bank Summer Music and Workshop, scheduled to open Saturday, he learned that his pianist-in-residence for the first of the festival's two weeks, Christoph Eschenbach, was ill and unable to appear for any of the five programs, including a solo recital, for which he was scheduled.

This was startling enough, as Previn told the Saturday evening audience in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, but what was even more startling was the offer by Peter Franklin not only to fill in for Eschenbach, but also to play everything that Eschenbach had

intended to play except the second half of the solo recital. Since Eschenbach's tasks included such off-beat items as a first British performance of a youthful one-movement piano quartet by Mahler, the Brahms Trio in B-flat for Piano, Violin and Horn, and Schubert's Allegro and Rondo Concertante for Piano and String Trio, Franklin's readiness to take them all on at such short notice seemed all but incredible, and Previn, himself no slouch when it comes to musical versatility, clearly found it so. The South Bank, he said gratefully, would have a medal struck for Peter Franklin.

The medal would have been earned simply by Franklin's eloquent and joyously appreciative playing of Schubert's "Trout" Quintet with the admirable Cleveland String Quartet at the close of Saturday's program.

That Previn, as pianist with the Cleveland players and the Tuckwell Wind Quintet, could play as fluently as he did in Mozart's Quartet in G-minor and Wind Quintet in E-flat, considering the amount of time his other activities, including cliff-hanging, must leave for practice on the piano, was pretty incredible, too.

**erre BALMAIN**  
not show his Haute-cure Collection from June 13 to August 22, to presentations in Far East.



Continued on Page 18)



## Bank for Islamic States receives \$900 Million

From Wire Dispatches  
A. Saudi Arabia, Aug. 12.  
by-four Arab and Islamic  
today signed a charter  
ing their contributions to  
ated Islamic Development  
t a capital equivalent of  
lition.

Immed Abal Khayl, com-  
chairman and Saudi  
r of State for Financial  
dedicated to disclose the  
ation of each state to the  
capital, saying the figures  
e increased later.

## K. Insurer akes Bid for roperty Co.

DON, Aug. 12 (AP-DJ).—  
ocial Union Assurance, one  
ain's major insurance com-  
reported today a 53 per  
se in estimated net profits  
first six months of the  
nd initiated a bid for the  
of St. Martin's Property

mercial Union already owns  
6.28 million shares of St.  
s, or 9.7 per cent of the  
t. It said its bid values the  
y company at \$88 million.  
terms call for exchanging  
mercial Union shares for  
five St. Martin's shares.  
mercial Union said that the  
represents, at current mar-  
es, a 53 per cent increase  
ital value for St. Martin's  
olders.

mercial Union said that  
opposed merger "will be to  
to advantage" of shareholders  
companies. It noted that  
ortage of money and the  
ost of money "available to  
property companies" both  
nd abroad have led to dif-  
ficult conditions for such com-  
outlets. Commercial Union,  
member of the business as a  
the insurance company,  
ies to generate new cash  
it operates."

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se are longer-term secu-  
es in pesos, and are avail-  
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est rates are in accordance  
to the general regulations  
the Banco de Mexico  
y, which went into effect  
May 13, 1974.

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re than \$100 million under  
nd administration on behalf  
clients in 65 countries around  
the world.

his accounts in various currencies  
to be defined later.

The states signing today's  
agreement were Algeria, Bang-  
ladesh, the United Arab Emirates,  
Chad, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan,  
Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali,  
Mauritania, Morocco, Niger,  
Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi  
Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan,  
Tunisia, Turkey and North  
Yemen.

A committee comprising Sudan,  
Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia  
is to contact member states of  
the bank during the next two  
months in an effort to increase  
its capital.

The bank will go into operation  
when 50 per cent of the capital  
has been subscribed, which is ex-  
pected to be completed soon.

Libya did not sign the agree-  
ment. The Saudi newspaper al-  
Medina said the Libyan delega-  
tion did not have a mandate to  
discuss the country's contribu-  
tion to the capital. Bahrain did  
not attend the conference.

Unlike such other international  
leading institutions as the Inter-  
American Development Bank, the  
Islamic Development Bank is set  
up along religious rather than  
regional lines. Its area of in-  
terest extends from the poor  
Muslim countries of Africa,  
through the affluent Middle East  
to lands and peoples in Asia,  
Indonesia and elsewhere in Asia.

A committee organized last  
year to draft a charter for the  
proposed bank has set an initial  
capital goal of \$1 billion. Tunis  
Abdel Rahman, chairman of the  
committee and the leading can-  
didate to become the bank's  
first president, reckons that in  
three years at least \$4 billion in  
capital will have been provided  
the institution. The bank is  
needed, he says, because many  
Islamic nations are so poor that  
they do not have a sufficient  
credit rating to borrow through  
established international chan-  
nels.

The bank would lend for a  
wide variety of development pro-  
jects, sources report. The propo-  
sed charter also envisions the  
bank occasionally taking an  
equity position in projects that  
serve money. Though most loan  
recipients would be Muslim na-  
tions, large Muslim communities  
within such non-Islamic lands as  
India, Thailand and the Philip-  
pines also would be able to borrow.

Some oil-rich countries indicate  
that they may not join. Iraq has  
refused to participate in the con-  
ference, and Iran is known to be  
peevish because one preparatory  
meeting was held in Libya,  
which it views with distrust.

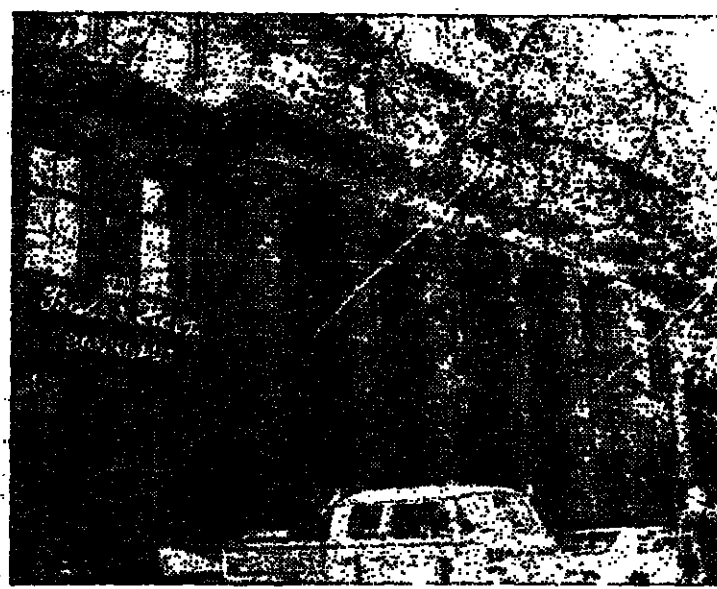
A perplexing problem for the  
bank involves the matter of in-  
terest charges. To most orthodox  
Muslims, in the Arab world es-  
pecially, charging any interest is  
deemed unconscionable and is  
forbidden by the Koran. How-  
ever, the problem probably will  
be circumvented by applying  
separately the bank would levy  
a "service charge" on loans  
rather than interest. The plan-  
ned charge, tantamount to in-  
terest, would be about 3 per cent.

## South Africa Devalues Rand by 2 Per Cent

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug.  
12 (Reuters).—The South African  
Reserve Bank today announced  
an effective 2 per cent devaluation  
of the rand against the dollar,  
effective from tomorrow.

A bank spokesman said the  
move was designed to restore the  
average position of the rand in  
relation to other currencies be-  
cause the dollar, with which the  
South African currency is linked,  
had been moving upwards and  
pulling the rand with it.

The new middle rate will be  
\$1.47 per rand as opposed to \$1.50  
previously.



CLOSED—Another private bank in West Germany has closed its doors, but the failure did not cause even a "ripple" in trading on the foreign exchange market.

## Market Shrugs Off Failure Of Small West German Bank

From Wire Dispatches  
FRANKFURT, Aug. 12.—Bass &  
Hertz, one of West Germany's  
smaller private banks, has gone  
into liquidation, the Banking As-  
sociation said today.

The Frankfurt-based bank,  
which had a balance sheet total  
of 120 million Deutsche marks,  
returned its license to the federal  
banking supervisory office in West  
Berlin, which said it has appoint-  
ed a liquidator to take over the  
bank's affairs.

It was the second closure of a  
private bank within the last two  
months. In June, Herstatt of  
Cologne, the nation's biggest pri-  
vate bank, went into liquidation  
with losses totaling over 500 mil-  
lion DM.

However, unlike the Herstatt  
affair, today's closing "didn't even  
cause a ripple" in the foreign ex-  
change market, dealers said.

Johann Philipp von Bethmann,  
chairman of the bankers federa-  
tion in the state of Hesse, said  
that Bass & Hertz was not a  
general bank frequented by the  
public, but rather the private

finance institution of a family  
business active in several indus-  
trial firms.

The federation's liquidity com-  
mission will guarantee full re-  
payment—an estimated 30 million  
DM—to the bank's few private  
depositors. A formula for bank  
creditors of the institution will  
be worked out later, he said.

The closure of the bank ap-  
pears to reflect problems within  
the parent group rather than  
being a direct consequence of  
Herstatt's failure, officials said.

Partners in the bank are Graf  
Schaufgötsch, which has also  
declared insolvency, and Dieter  
Zuckerschwend. The Schaufgötsch  
companies are largely mining  
ventures.

The dollar closed at 2.6 DM  
here today, up from 2.588 at Fri-  
day's close.

Dealers said trading was at  
about normal levels during the  
afternoon. They added that the  
dollar rose to as high as 2.604  
DM in the late afternoon, but  
then declined again to its closing  
level on some profit-taking.

## OECD Describes Inflation In Japan as 'Intolerable'

PARIS, Aug. 12 (NYT).—Infla-  
tion in Japan has reached "un-  
precedented and clearly intoler-  
able rates," and the economy must  
be restructured and cooled off for  
a prolonged period, the Organiza-  
tion for Economic Cooperation  
and Development said in a report  
released here today.

According to the OECD—whose  
members include the 24 major  
industrialized countries outside  
the Communist bloc—Japan, the  
world's largest commodity im-  
porter, has suffered considerably  
from rising import prices and  
worldwide shortages. In addition,  
the fear of soaring inflation has  
prompted consumers to buy now.

Another factor is that supply in  
domestic demand toward personal  
consumption, housing and public  
investment.

Oil Deficit Soars  
The OECD said that the tem-  
porary cut in oil supplies during  
the October embargo reduced the  
amount of oil available to major  
industries, resulting in production  
cuts during the first quarter of  
1974.

Increased oil prices have caused  
substantial deterioration in Ja-  
pan's balance-of-payments defi-  
cit, the report said. The deficit  
went from an annual rate of \$2.5  
billion in the second half of 1973  
to \$10 billion in the first quarter  
of 1974.

Over the short term, the OECD

recommends that Japan continue  
selective price controls and "in-  
troduce only gradually the inevi-  
table large increases in public  
tariffs." The report also suggests  
government action to channel  
investment away from less pro-  
ductive areas.

For the medium term, the re-  
port says, "high investment rates  
may be necessary for the restruc-  
turing of industry."

The OECD noted that Japan  
was still in a relatively strong  
position to attract funds from  
abroad.

The report noted that while all  
OECD members face inflation  
problems, Japan's are more  
serious than most. This is in  
sharp contrast to the nation's  
relatively good performance dur-  
ing the 1960s.

The average year-to-year in-  
crease in consumer prices aver-  
aged 11.7 per cent in 1973, but rose  
to a yearly rate of 24.5 per cent  
in the first quarter of 1974.  
In its weekly bulletin, the bank  
notes that the rate of inflation  
was even more striking, with the rate  
going from an annual average of  
less than 1 per cent in the 1961-  
1971 period to 15.9 per cent in  
1973 and 35.5 per cent in the  
first quarter of 1974.

The increase in the prices of  
imported raw materials—particu-  
larly oil—played a key, though  
not exclusive, role in the ex-  
traordinary wholesale price in-  
creases, the report said.

## U.K. Worries Over Signs of Stagflation

### Prices Rising as Output Trails Year-Ago Level

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP-DJ).—  
Official statistics released today  
show Britain's economy is  
continuing to exhibit symptoms  
of stagflation, in which prices  
rise and output tapers off.

The figures showed that whole-  
sale prices of all manufactured  
products rose 1.5 per cent in July  
to a level 25 per cent higher  
than 12 months earlier.

Lagging behind by one month,  
the June figures for industrial  
production were unchanged  
from May and were still trailing  
output of a year ago by 1.3 per  
cent.

The value of retail sales in  
July was 16 per cent higher than  
a year earlier. But stripped of  
the effects of inflation, the vol-  
ume of retail sales was 1.4 per  
cent below 1973.

Further Increases Seen  
Indications that further price  
rises were in store came from  
the Department of Industry's  
index for materials and fuel pur-  
chases by industry. Though this  
index was up only 0.3 per cent  
in July, it was still 44.6 per cent  
higher than a year earlier, sug-  
gesting that additional costs in-  
creases may not yet have worked  
their way through to the retail  
price level.

The 1970-based wholesale price  
index reached a provisional 152.4  
in July, up from 151.1 in June  
and 152.7 in July 1973. The 1970-  
based industrial production index  
was 108.7 in June, unchanged  
from May and down from 110.1 in  
June 1973. The volume index for  
retail sales (1971 equals 100) was  
a seasonally-adjusted 109 in July  
compared with 108.1 in June and  
110.6 in July 1973.

The continuing uncertainty  
about the nation's flagging econ-  
omy drove prices on the London  
Stock Exchange to a new 15-year  
low today. The Financial Times  
index of industrial shares fell  
eight points to 229.3, the lowest  
since May 1, 1959.

Oil companies suffered badly.  
Dealers reported that continuing  
fears about the Labor govern-  
ment's takeover plans in the  
North Sea and anxiety about  
Wall Street were major factors  
in depressing oil stocks.

On the foreign exchange mar-  
ket the dollar strengthened amid  
expectations President Ford will  
shortly launch efforts to curb in-  
flation in America. The dollar  
closed at \$2.366 to the pound  
compared to Friday's \$2.3710.

## Venezuela Fears Oil Income Jump Will Create Problems

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 12  
(AP-DJ).—Venezuela's govern-  
ment is worrying about whether  
the economy can absorb the esti-  
mated \$10 billion oil income ex-  
pected this year without suffer-  
ing massive inflation.

The new President, Carlos An-  
dres Perez, thinks that sudden  
wealth poses serious dangers.  
The Congress, controlled by his  
Democratic Action party, agrees  
and has voted him extraordinary  
powers to rule by decree on eco-  
nomic matters for the next year.

Ministry of Development Car-  
melo Lora said: "Venezuela  
doesn't have the capacity or the  
projects ready to go to use such  
a quantity of money all at once."

The sudden bonanza could give  
the country "economic indigestion," he says.

Venezuelans can clearly use the  
oil income. A third of the coun-  
try's 11 million people do not  
have full-time jobs. The poten-  
tially rich farmlands need mas-  
sive injections of capital before  
they can come close to meeting  
the country's increasing need for  
food. The country has a critical  
need for doctors, technicians and  
skilled workers of all kinds, but  
there are not enough schools to  
train them.

Minister of Finance Hector  
Hurtado explains, "We must build  
a dam to hold the money while  
we create the capacity to use it  
rationally and soundly."

This dam is the Venezuelan  
Investment Fund, soon to begin  
operation with \$4 billion in seed  
money and the promise that it  
will be the repository for at least  
half of future oil revenues. The  
fund's purpose is to find invest-  
ments abroad until Venezuela can  
use the money at home without  
inflationary consequences.

Within three years, some \$5  
billion will be pumped into the  
state-owned steel mill to increase  
its capacity to five million tons  
a year from a current level of less  
than a million tons. An addi-  
tional \$1.5 billion will be spent  
to build an adjoining plant that  
will bring Venezuela's steel capac-  
ity up to 10 million tons a year  
by 1980. As part of this project,  
President Perez has announced  
that the iron-mining operations  
of U.S. Steel Corp. and Bethlehem  
Steel will be nationalized, with  
payment for the properties to  
come from oil revenues.

Oil leases held by foreign oil  
companies, along with the as-  
sociated capital equipment, are also  
due to be expropriated.

The oil profits are helping speed

## Activity Dropped in First Quarter Almost 10% of Transactions On NYSE Initiated Abroad

NEW YORK, August 12 (NYT).—In the first of what will  
become periodic reports on foreign activity in stock markets  
here, the New York Stock Exchange has released data showing  
that foreign investment represents close to 10 per cent of volume  
on the Big Board.

The report also showed that commissions from trades  
initiated by overseas customers of NYSE firms were \$30 million  
in the last quarter of 1973 and \$25 million in the first quarter of  
1974, 9.4 and 3.4 per cent of total commissions, respectively.

The decline, far greater than the market's general decline in  
the period, reflected weakness in the dollar in the first quarter,  
the report said.

Of the \$25 million in commissions generated in the first  
quarter, the exchange found that Europe provided \$18 million.  
Switzerland, with commissions totalling \$5.5 million, was the  
most active European country, and Britain was second with  
\$4.3 million. Sales and purchases by Japanese customers totalled  
\$1.3 million.

The exchange said that its member firms' foreign transac-  
tions, mostly through overseas branches, represented 60 per cent  
of \$4.8 billion in foreign sales and purchases of U.S. securities  
in the first quarter. Non-member firms, including over-the-  
counter houses, represented most of the rest.

The report stressed that its figures were not entirely conclu-  
sive because a few member firms did not submit data for the  
study. However, most members having extensive foreign office  
networks did report.

The foreign activity reports are likely to figure importantly  
in the issue of granting Big Board membership to foreign  
brokerage houses. James Needham, chairman of the exchange,  
has endorsed "foreign access" in principle, but the exchange has  
proposed a number of conditions to eliminate discriminatory  
practices that restrict access of U.S. firms to foreign markets.

## Drought-Plagued Corn Crop In U.S. Seen 12% Below 1973

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP).  
—The nation's corn crop, plagued  
by heavy rains last spring and  
drought this summer, is expected  
to be 12 per cent below last  
year's record harvest and the  
smallest since 1970, the Agricul-  
ture Department said today.

Based on indications as of  
Aug. 1, the 1974 crop is estimated  
at 4,965,950,000 bushels, 678 mil-  
lion less than last year.

Moreover, the estimate—first  
of the season made from actual  
field surveys—is about 984 mil-  
lion bushels below the minimum  
that had been projected on  
July 25.

Soybean Estimate Off 1%  
The 1974 soybean crop was  
estimated at 1,314,232,000 bushels,  
down 16 per cent or 253 million  
bushels, from the record last  
year. Although officials had ex-  
pected some cutback from 1973,  
the estimate was about one mil-  
lion bushels below their mini-  
mum projection of three weeks  
ago.

As ingredients for livestock  
feed, corn and soybeans are the

major building blocks for the na-  
tion's meat, poultry and dairy  
products. "The government had  
counted on bumper production to  
rebuild stockpiles and to help  
dampen retail food prices in the  
year ahead."

Rains have occurred over much  
of the drought area since the  
Aug. 1 crop surveys, but for thou-  
sands of farmers in the nation's  
midlands those came too late.  
Further crop estimates will be  
made next month based on Sept.  
7 indications.

Late Planting  
Another difficulty was the  
lateness of planting last spring  
when heavy rains kept farmers  
from fields and forced many to  
replant crops. As a result much  
of the corn and soybean acreage  
was poorly rooted and stunted  
by the time dry weather hit.

Today's estimates provide only  
partial answers on expected crop  
levels since fall-harvest crops  
such as corn and soybeans nor-  
mally have a couple of months to  
go as of Aug. 1.

"The report said the 1974 corn  
yield is expected to be 77.8  
bushels per acre, compared with  
91.4 bushels in 1973. Officials had  
expected a range of 88 to 92  
bushels per acre.

Soybean yields were put at 35.1  
bushels per acre, compared with  
37.8 in 1973 and an earlier pro-  
jected range for 1974 of 25 to 27  
bushels.

The report said 1974 produc-  
tion of the four major feed  
grains—corn, oats, barley and  
sorghum—is estimated at 175  
million short tons of 2,000 pounds  
each, down 15 per cent from last  
year.

Food grain output, including  
wheat and rice, was reported at  
61 million tons, up 8 per cent  
from last year.

## N.Y. Retreat Paced by GM And Glammers

### Investors Mark Time Awaiting Ford Speech

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (NYT).—  
The stock price of General Motors  
and several other blue chip and  
high-priced glammers fell sharply  
today. But overall, prices on  
the New York Stock Exchange  
declined moderately in the slow-  
est trading in five weeks.

For the most part, investors  
appeared to be marking time  
pending an address by President  
Ford before a joint session of  
Congress tonight.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-  
age sank 10.01 to 767.23. It climb-  
ed 24.72 points last week in antici-  
pation of former President  
Nixon's resignation.

Volume totaled 7.73 million  
shares, compared with 10.16 mil-  
lion Friday.

GM slumped 2 3/4 to 42 after  
President Ford criticized its price  
increases averaging \$500 on  
1975 model cars and trucks an-  
nounced last Friday. GM said it  
would not comment on the state-  
ment.

Marcor, among the volume  
leaders, dropped 3/8 to 26 3/4.  
Mobil Oil, which is seeking con-  
trol of Marcor, said it has start-  
ed its tender offer for Marcor  
common at \$35 per share and \$70  
for preferred stock. Mobil's stock  
eased 1/2 to 39 5/8.

IBM fell 5 1/2 to 202, Texas  
Instruments 3 1/8 to 75 7/8, In-  
ternational Paper 1 to 48, Xerox  
1 1/2 to 91 1/2, and Du Pont  
3 1/4 to 150.

Prices declined in light trading  
on the American Stock Exchange,  
where the index fell 0.36 to 78.69.  
Giant Yellowknife Mines fell  
4 1/4 to 14 5/8 after reporting  
lower earnings. El-Shear dipped  
1/4 to 17 3/4 after urging share-  
holders to reject a \$20-a-share  
tender offer made by a private  
investor.

On the over-the-counter mar-  
ket, the industrial average on the  
NASDAQ index fell 0.41 to 70.52.  
In the government sector of the  
bond market, quotes were mostly  
higher except for long-term issues  
which eased as much as 1/8  
point.

Shorter maturities were  
from 1/2 to 1/4 point higher and  
bills were strong with discounts  
pared from eight to 14 basis  
points.

The corporate market got off to  
a slow start with prices as much  
as 1/4 point lower early in the  
day, but by the closing some  
recovery was evident and prices  
were generally unchanged.

In Chicago, grain futures dip-  
ped sharply after weekend thun-  
derstorms occurred in drought  
stricken regions of the Midwest.  
For the third consecutive day,  
soybeans plunged the limit of 30  
cents a bushel, while corn fell the  
limit of 10 cents for the second  
straight day. Other limit losses  
included soybean meal at \$10 a  
ton, soybean oil 300 points and  
oats 6 cents a bushel.

Traders cited the showers  
throughout the corn and soybean  
areas as the primary factor in  
today's declines, but government  
agricultural experts doubt the  
rain will substantially ease the  
dry conditions for corn. The  
government issued a new assess-  
ment after today's closing for  
wheat, corn and soybeans.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Western Union Opposes IBM Plan

Western Union Corp. is opposing International  
Business Machines Corp.'s move to compete with  
the telegraph concern by entering the satellite  
communications market in a venture with Com-  
munications Satellite Corp. (Comsat). A West-  
ern Union subsidiary, in a filing with the Federal  
Communications Commission, charges that the  
proposed joint venture of IBM and Comsat  
raises anti-trust and other policy issues of far-  
reaching scope and warns that facts may well  
establish that the combination of IBM and  
Comsat will forge an impenetrable barrier to  
any successful market entry by other parties. An  
IBM spokesman says the charges are unfounded.  
IBM plans to enter the satellite communications  
field by taking over 55 per cent of CML Satel-  
lite Corp. Comsat would hold 45 per cent of  
CML Satellite, up from 33 per cent currently.  
MCI Communications Corp. and Lockheed Air-  
craft, which equally own the balance at present,  
would sell their interests to IBM and Comsat.

### Kirin Suspends Capital Spending

Kirin Brewery of Japan will suspend capital  
spending aimed at increasing its production capac-  
ity of beer for three years, beginning this year.  
Kirin officials say the company has no extra  
money to be allocated to capital investment in  
the beer sector as a result of a sharp rise in  
raw material, labor and transportation costs.  
They say the company's overall spending on  
production facilities and plants would total about  
15 billion yen (about \$50 million) on an annual  
basis, down from the previous average of 30  
billion yen. However, industry sources say the

capital spending cutback is designed to head off  
criticism against its 60 per cent share of the  
Japanese beer market.

### Profits in Belgium Seen Up 5-10%

Net income of Belgian corporations is likely  
to rise an average of 5 to 10 per cent in 1974  
from 1973, but the profit outlook for 1975 is  
"quite gloomy," Kredietbank of Belgium reports.  
In its weekly bulletin, the bank notes that  
prospects for 1975 corporate profits are still un-  
certain but "at any rate quite gloomy." It says  
a decline in earnings of 10 to 20 per cent is  
possible—the result of a "further cyclical econ-  
omic slowdown and a weakening in industrial  
wholesale prices coupled with steep cost rises."  
The earnings survey takes into account the situa-  
tion at 134 major Belgian corporations ranging  
through all sections of industry, finance and dis-  
tribution.

### MGM Tender Offer Completed

Meiro-Goldwyn-Mayer has received about 1.25  
million common shares in its tender offer and  
will accept about 1.05 million shares—or about  
94 per cent—of the shares tendered. The total  
includes about 500,000 shares tendered by Kirk  
Kerkorian, the principal MGM shareholder. As  
a result of the exchange offer, MGM will have  
about 4,669 million common shares outstanding,  
of which Mr. Kerkorian will own approximately  
2.44 million shares, or 50.1 per cent of the total.  
His prior holdings were equal to about 48.3 per  
cent of the outstanding shares.







# American Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	S	P/E	1972- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	S	P/E	1972- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	S	P/E																						
High Low Last Chgs												High Low Last Chgs																											

-1972- Stocks and Div in S P/E 100s. High Low Last. Chgs										-1972- Stocks and Div in S P/E 100s. High Low Last. Chgs										High Low Last. Chgs									
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
16	10	Russell	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tech	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
10	7 1/2	Ryan	40	4	7	11	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	12	9 1/2	Tasty B	8 1/2	7	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	4	13	13 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2	14	1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ryan	40																										

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

These rates do not include									
	Amsterdam	Berlin	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Paris	Switzerland	Vienna	Zurich
1980	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1981	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1982	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1983	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1984	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1985	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1986	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1987	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1988	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1989	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1990	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1991	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1992	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1993	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1994	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1995	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1996	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1997	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1998	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
1999	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2000	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2001	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2002	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2003	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2004	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2005	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2006	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2007	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2008	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2009	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2010	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2011	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2012	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2013	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2014	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2015	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2016	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2017	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2018	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2019	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2020	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2021	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2022	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2023	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2024	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2025	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2026	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2027	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2028	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2029	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2030	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2031	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2032	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2033	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2034	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2035	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2036	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2037	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2038	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2039	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2040	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2041	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2042	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2043	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2044	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2045	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2046	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2047	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2048	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2049	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2050	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2051	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2052	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2053	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2054	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2055	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2056	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2057	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2058	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2059	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2060	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2061	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2062	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2063	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2064	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2065	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2066	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2067	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2068	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2069	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2070	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2071	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2072	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2073	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2074	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2075	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2076	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2077	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2078	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2079	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2080	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2081	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2082	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2083	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2084	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2085	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2086	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2087	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2088	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2089	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2090	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2091	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2092	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2093	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	44.75
2094	2,660	3,280	102.41	56.84	40.785	1,693.90	12.50	7.50	

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## The new currency



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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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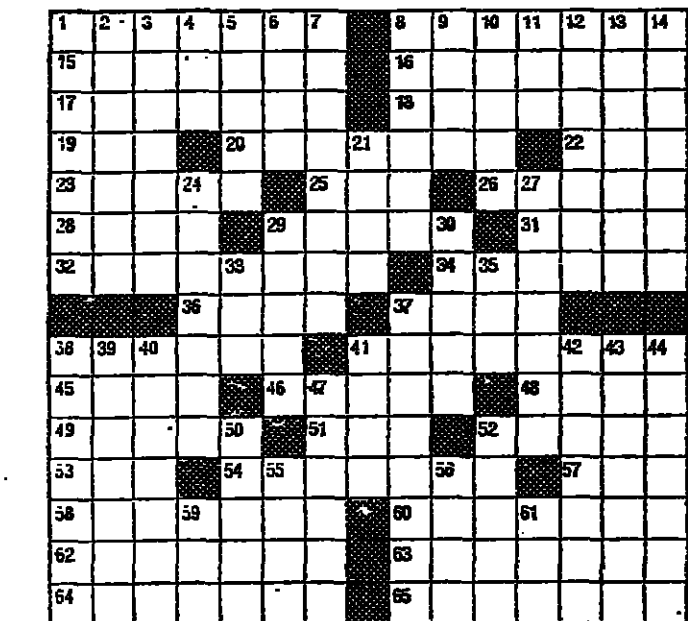
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## CROSSWORD

By Will Wenz

- ACROSS**
- 1 Worked at Aunt Dina's party
- 8 In — with (convincing)
- 15 Shake
- 16 Large Pacific area
- 17 Rather than
- 18 Kind of member
- 19 Negative
- 20 Stuffed laugh
- 22 Wallaba
- 23 Certain alcohol: Suffix
- 25 Iowa college
- 26 Sunset or Gaza
- 28 Emperor
- 29 Calling and playing
- 31 German article
- 32 Toothless
- 34 "... upon — of gold"
- 36 Rayburn
- 37 Deception
- 38 Dwellings of a sort
- 41 Messengers
- 45 U. S. composer
- 46 Smells
- 48 Catch
- 49 Landlords' concerns
- 51 Not abridged: Abbr.
- 52 Opponent for Dempsey
- 53 Constellation
- 54 Ex-heavyweight champ
- 57 Movie studio
- 58 Lower jawbone
- 60 Mussolini, for one
- 62 Usbers
- 63 Beauty lover
- 64 Vast plains
- 65 In demand
- DOWN**
- 1 Beneficial drug
- 2 Not seen
- 3 Imminent
- 4 — out (free)
- 5 Lock
- 6 Man's name
- 7 Devote
- 8 Like some pistols
- 9 Doctor's concern
- 10 Learns
- 11 Rower's need
- 12 Where Toronto is
- 13 Men's accessories
- 14 Mexican cloaks
- 21 Hard
- 24 Most protruded
- 27 End
- 29 Troubadour's love song
- 30 Roman goddess
- 33 Golf area
- 35 Stock —
- 37 Like hunger strikers, at times
- 38 Disturbes
- 39 Symbol of achievement
- 40 Sackcloth and ashes
- 41 Opponent for Louis
- 42 More like a certain bird
- 43 Comeback
- 44 Grooved
- 47 Conspiration
- 50 Abrupt declivity
- 52 Goes hungry
- 55 Der
- 56 Level: Var.
- 59 Spinner
- 61 Greener letter



## WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	32	70	Pair
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Rain
ANKARA	30	86	Pair
ATHENS	15	59	Unavailable
BELGRADE	28	84	Cloudy
BERLIN	15	59	Rain
BRUSSELS	15	59	Rain
BUDAPEST	17	62	Rain
CADIZ	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy
OSTIA DEL SOL	27	81	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	62	Shower
FOXBURG	14	57	Rain
FLORENCE	24	76	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	19	66	Cloudy
GENOVA	20	68	Pair
HELSINKI	16	60	Cloudy
INSTANT	23	71	Pair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy
LISBON	18	70	Cloudy
LONDON	15	59	Shower
LOS ANGELES	15	67	Cloudy

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Aug. 12, 1974			
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.			
<b>(d) Alexander Fund</b> ..... \$6.37			
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd..... \$6.13			
<b>AMMOOR BANQUE S.A.:</b>			
(a) Girovoro..... SP91.50			
(d) Apollo (Temple) Inc. P..... SP94.46			
(d) Apollo Fund S.A..... SP91.50			
(d) Amherst Trust S.A..... \$7.57			
(d) Australia Int'l Fd..... \$4.20			
<b>AUSTRALIAN INT. MGT. CORP.:</b>			
(a) Fund of Australia..... Aug. 12, 74			
(d) Frodo Fund Int'l Ltd..... Aug. 14, 74			
<b>BAER, Julius &amp; Co.:</b>			
(d) Baryon..... SP94.15			
(d) Baryon..... SP97.00			
(d) Grobar..... SP97.00			
(d) Grobar..... SP97.00			
(d) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l..... \$7.14			
(d) Brownstein..... \$15.73			
(d) Brownstein..... \$15.73			
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd..... \$7.31			
<b>CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:</b>			
(a) Capital Int'l Fd..... \$1.32			
(d) Capital Int'l Fd..... \$1.32			
(d) Capital, Registered..... SP93.04			
(d) Caribbeo "N.C." S.A..... SP93.04			
(d) Cleveland Oilshare Fd..... \$658.22			
(d) Cleveland Oilshare Fd..... \$658.22			
(d) Convert. Ptd. S.E. Corp..... \$5.67			
(d) Convert. Ptd. S.E. Corp..... \$5.67			
(d) Convert. Sec. N.Y..... \$327.84			
<b>CREDIT SUISSE:</b>			
(d) Canoso..... SP94.60			
(d) Canoso..... SP97.25			
(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l..... SP97.00			
(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l..... SP97.00			
(d) U.Sec..... SP94.00			
(d) U.Sec..... SP94.23			
(d) Crosby Fund S.A..... \$4.44			
<b>C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:</b>			
(a) Capital Int'l Fd..... \$1.32			
(d) Bf Growth Fund..... \$1.32			
(d) Bf Growth Fund..... \$1.32			
(d) Bf Japan Fd..... \$6.05			
(d) C.S. America Fd..... \$2.10			
(d) C.S. America Fd..... \$2.10			
(d) D.G.C..... \$5.18			
(d) Delta Int'l Fd..... \$6.25			
(d) Delta Int'l Fd..... \$6.25			
(d) Delta Int'l Fd..... \$6.25			
(d) Delta Int'l Fd..... \$6.25			
(d) Dollar Fund (ret.)..... \$1.71			
<b>DREYFUS GROUP:</b>			
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... \$1.95			
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